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# The Hilltop 1-13-1978

Hilltop Staff

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"The Voice  
of the  
Howard Community"

# The Hilltop

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20059

"Every Spectator  
Is Either A Coward  
Or A Traitor"

—Frantz Fanon

## Baker Refutes CIA Allegations CIA at Howard



By George Baker

The article in your December 2, 1977 issue entitled "CIA Connected with Co-Op Education Program at Howard" was wrought with gross inaccuracies and imprecisions. For that reason, I should like to take this opportunity to clarify certain specific issues raised in the article.

Apparently the subject of the CIA on Howard's campus is being raised as a result of an inquiry made by that agency in late 1974 on the prospect of recruiting Co-Op Students from Howard. As a result of that contact (not contract), CIA documents now reflect, in a routine way, that an effort was made to recruit Howard students. They do not reflect that the attempt was made in a covert way, nor do they indicate the response received at the university.

### COMMENTARY

Secondly, at the time that the Hilltop writer queried me on the subject of the CIA's involvement at Howard, I stated to him that to the best of my knowledge there was not then, nor has the Cooperative Education Program at Howard ever been "connected" with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It was indicated that while the university does not deny access to the campus to any government agency, the Co-Op staff has the discretion to recommend to students those employers it feels are most compatible with our particular program, and the interests of our students and the wider community which we serve.

Thirdly, the designation of Mr. Blair and me as "placement officers for the CIA" is both untrue and an incorrect paraphrasing by the writer of the material he received from his source - the Campaign to Stop Government Spying (CSGS). The documents that the CSGS received from the CIA and subsequently transmitted to the Hilltop stated "Almost without exception it can be correctly stated that the contact at any given academic institution for recruiters is the Placement." This misquoted phrase was in a completely separate discussion from the discussion of Cooperative Education which also carried no such accusation.

Fourthly, there is not now, nor has there ever been a "contractual" relationship between the Howard University Cooperative Education Program and the CIA.

see CIA p. 4 col. 3

The endless chain of disclosures about secret CIA mind control research and the widespread covert use of academics documented by the Senate Intelligence Committee, confirm the extensive abuse of American institutions by the U.S. intelligence agencies. Federal, state and local police forces continue to operate on college campuses, their activities ranging from harassment and surveillance of political groups to the secret gathering of information on individual students and faculty. The shocking record of secret CIA research and recruitment, police harassment and rampant political spying on college campuses demands a strong and immediate public response.

— Campaign to stop Government Spying

### By Jason Jett Hilltop Staffwriter

It was recently reported that documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) connected the Howard University Co-operative Education Program with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as a possible recruiting source (Hilltop, Dec. 2, 1977). The story was based on declassified documents which revealed that CIA had contacted the Co-operative education program at Howard, but it did not state that recruiting had actually taken place within the program.

### COMMENTARY

Howard University Co-operative Education Coordinators, George Baker and William Blair, both deny that they have recruited anyone for the CIA.

According to them, however, the CIA does have the legal right to recruit students at Howard or any college (not only through co-

see CIA p. 4 col. 6



## Tribute to Black Leadership

King 1929-1968

By Arlene Waifer  
Hilltop Staffwriter

There will be no classes scheduled this Monday, Jan. 16, as a memorial tribute to the Honorable Dr. Martin Luther King.

You know my friends, there comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression. Those are the words of King addressing a crowd of 5,000 in the Holt Street Baptist Church.

The day was Dec. 5, 1955, the first day of the boycott, just four days after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man.

Martin Luther King was born on January 15, 1929 to Reverend and Mrs. Martin Luther King in Atlanta, Georgia. His home town is also sponsoring a five day tribute in Atlanta from January 12-16.

About the tribute, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, his widow, says, "This January's observance is particularly significant since it will be the tenth annual celebration we have held since my husband's death."

"An Agenda For The Nation — The Quest For Human Rights In A Full Employment Economy" is the theme for this year's conference, she explained.

There will never be a full equality or opportunity in our country, she said, "until our society considers it a moral obligation to take whatever steps are necessary to guarantee a decent job to everybody who wants one."

About her husband, King explains he was "a man who hoped to be an inspiring preacher in a quiet small community," instead "by the time of his death he had led tens of millions of people into shattering the system of Southern segregation."

She added that King had argued "insistently that a minority should use moral force not only because it is right in itself but because with it the minority becomes superior to the majority."

Between the years of 1935-1944, Dr. King attended David T. Howard Elementary School, Atlanta University.

see King p. 2 col. 4



Johnson 1890-1976

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

When trying to measure a man's greatness, one usually lists and describes his achievements. But the true barometer of one's greatness is the impact that he had on the society in which he lived and the people that he came in contact with.

Thurgood Marshall's achievements were many and his influence continues to be felt today.

When Johnson became the first Black president of Howard University in 1926, the school was little more than a collection of secondary schools and undergraduate departments, but under Johnson it became an internationally respected institution.

But possibly his greatest accomplishment was one that not only exhibited a passion for excellence, but a great deal of vision, as well. The first thing that he did when he came was to tap Charles Hamilton Houston as law school dean and add such faculty members as William Hastie.

The school soon began producing legal scholars who would fight the civil rights battle in the courts and who would win legal battles that would change the course of the country. Such giants as Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, U.S. District Court judges J.C. Waddy and William Bryant and U.S. Court of Appeals judge Spottswood W. Robinson III were alumni of the Howard law school. These and many other Howard law graduates played major roles in the legal advances that were made during the 1950s and 1960s.

Johnson's influence can still be seen in United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young whose political philosophy took shape as an undergraduate at Howard.

Not only was Johnson a force in shaping domestic events, but he had an impact on the international scene as well. In 1959, he was a U.S. delegate to the Atlantic Congress NATO Parliamentary Conference in London. While there, Johnson appealed to the other delegates to establish a program for international economic aid to

see Johnson p. 2 col. 5

### A Question of Survival, Morals

## Corporate Funding At Howard

By Regina Lightfoot  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Out of approximately 100 corporations listed in "The Uses of Private Giving," a Howard University publication, about 16 of them do business in South Africa.

Those corporations are Chase Manhattan Bank, Control Data Corporation, Chrysler Corporation, General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation, Gulf Oil Corporation, Honeywell, Inc., International Business Machines (IBM), Johnson and Johnson, Eli Lilly Company, Mobil Oil Corporation, Union Carbide Corporation, Xerox Corporation, Exxon Oil Corporation, Ford Motor Company, and Singer, according to the Nov. 4th issue of the Hilltop and the Dec. 19th issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education.

Dr. Roger D. Estep, vice-president for development and university relations at Howard said that the issue of whether Howard should accept money from those corporations has not been resolved.

However, he said, "in trying to resolve this issue it becomes very important to weigh how it will affect Howard University."

The Vice-President said that if Howard cuts off those corporate dollars, he has no problem with it if Howard has a viable alternative, or if Howard is ready to shut down or curtail some of its programs.

If Howard decides not to accept money from corporations that do business in South Africa, Estep said it would cut out about 90% of the corporate funding at the

University. In an effort to obtain more money, Howard University is seeking \$100 million in support from the private sector under the New Direction Fund. Estep said that this is the major fund raising umbrella.

According to a brochure describing the fund, it is being headed by an International Sponsors Council.

Among some of the members are Richard L. Terrell, chairman of the council and vice chairman of the board of General Motors, Walton E. Burdick, vice-president of IBM, Ardeshir Zahedi, Iranian Ambassador, and United States Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, who is also a member of the Trilateral Commission.

The Trilateral Commission is a group formed to protect the interests of business leaders and to foster cooperation among the United States, Japan, and western Europe. It also shapes international relationships.

Estep dismissed the idea that the Iranian government gave a donation to Howard.

"The Iranian government has not given any money, although they said they would," he stated.

A chart projecting Howard's source of income from 1966/67 fiscal year to fiscal year 1976/77 showed: 1966/67 — federal appropriation 52.6%, tuition and fees 16.7%, gifts 16.2%, auxiliary enterprises 8.8%, student aid 4.2%, endowment income 0.8%, and other 0.7%.

Whereas the 1976/77 projection showed federal

see funding p. 2 col. 1

## Farrakhan Leaves WCIW

By Edward (Thaki) Fullman  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Similar to the break between Malcolm X (el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz) and Elijah Muhammad, Abdul Haleem Farrakhan, former National Representative of the Nation of Islam, has broken ties with Wallace Q. Muhammad, Chief Eman of the World Community of Islam in the West because of ideology conflicts.

Declaring, "Elijah Muhammad taught us that unity is the key, but I can't help it. This is something I must do," Farrakhan announced his leaving the WCIW.

Farrakhan, described as a "silky-smooth speaker" said he left the movement because he stands firmly on the doctrine of the late Elijah Muhammad. Under the leadership of Elijah Muhammad, the NOI denounced whites as "devils" and urged for racial separation.

Wallace D. Muhammad, who was chosen to rule after



Abdul H. Farrakhan

the death of his father in Feb. of 1975, has since dropped his father's teachings and invited whites to join the movement. Numerous other policies, including distribution and sale of the paper, style of dress and business operations have also changed.

Under the new leadership, Farrakhan said that the Muslims have lost considerable wealth and

see Farrakhan p. 4 col. 3

## Registration Hassles Linger On

By Bernard Gavin  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Late registration ends today and its effect on the student population runs the spectrum of human emotion. Many students returned to the frustrating process of registration while many report no difficulty whatsoever. The problem incurred most frequently was the canceling of classes for a variety and often no reason at all.

Many students interviewed reported that although their fees had been paid by the 16 December 1977 deadline they received notices that their classes had been



Students stand in line at Student Accounts.

had "gone fine." He also stated that SOLAR was operating at about 90% efficiency and that problems were caused by students who failed to complete the required general (pre)registration. Additional problems were caused by students who did not pay their fees by the deadline. He also revealed that out of the 7200 students who participated in general registration more than 5200 paid all fees on time amounting to more than half of the student population.

In an interview Thursday afternoon Dean William Sherrill revealed that he felt that spring registration



Samuel F. Yette

Yette, who is presently a journalism instructor at Howard University and a columnist for the Afro-American newspaper, said

see Yette p. 4 col. 5

In an effort to take some of the hassles of reregistration Dean Sherrill reported that his staff was briefed on the entire process and that they receive regular updates on how to handle specific and

see registration p. 4 col. 7

## New Law Dean

By Marlow A. Mitchell  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The students in the Howard University School of Law have been "inspired" with the appointment of Wiley A. Branton, a civil rights champion, as the new dean. After addressing the student body last Tuesday, Branton received a standing ovation - a rare reception indeed coming from the Law school students, explained Pat Dixon, Student Bar Association (SBA) president.

"Branton has conceptualized the problems here at the Law school," said Dixon. "He is a dynamic speaker and has a lot of magnetism. He has inspired the students and given them hope... he's exactly what we need."

One of the most pressing problems facing the Law school was the lack of financial aid for students. Branton assured the students that more funds would be made available. Branton also vowed to restore the Law school's credibility, as it has received a lot of "bad press" from the Washington Post in the past. One of the more recent articles was so negative that the Alumni Association was moved to print a rebuttal in the Washington Afro, a bi-weekly publication.

Branton, who gained national recognition as the chief counsel for a group of black

children attempting to integrate the Little Rock public schools in 1957, reportedly turned down a judgeship to accept the post at the Law school.

Presently, Branton has a private practice in Washington, and is a counsel to the Little Rock firm of Walker, Kaplan and Mays.

In 1969, he directed the social action program of the Alliance for Labor Action for two years, a joint program of the United Auto Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Prior to that, he directed the Metropolitan Washington Community Action Agency, The United Planning Organization.

From 1965 to 1967, he served as special assistant to former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark at the Department of Justice. He also served as executive secretary of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity which was chaired by then Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

Branton directed the Voter Education Project in Atlanta which led to the registration of more than 600,000 black voters in 11 states between 1962 and 1965. Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, Jr., and the late Martin Luther King, Jr. were among major civil rights leaders who unanimously approved the selection of Branton for this project.

## Yette Loses Suit

By Jason Jett  
Hilltop Staffwriter

A suit by Samuel F. Yette charging Newsweek magazine with racial discrimination and suppression of the First Amendment was fired in court this week as 1971. After his firing, Yette filed the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a D.C. Court of Appeals decision. The Court of Appeals upheld the magazine's dismissal of Yette, ruling that

there was a failure to produce evidence supporting instances of racial discrimination.

Yette was the first Black magazine with racial Washington correspondent for discrimination and suppression of the First Amendment was fired in court this week as 1971. After his firing, Yette filed the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a D.C. Court of Appeals decision. The Court of Appeals upheld the magazine's dismissal of Yette, ruling that

see Yette p. 4 col. 5

## SUMMARY

...of what's inside

The five Black men known as the Dawson Five were cleared of murder charges earlier this month by a judge in Dawson, Ga. The case was dismissed after improper police tactics were uncovered. See page 4.

"I am the same Paul... I must keep fighting until I'm dying." — An extensive look at the Robeson controversy. See pages 8 and 9.

The Howard University basketball teams will battle arch-rival Morgan State in Burr Gymnasium tomorrow night. See page 10.



# Xeroxing to Become Illegal

By Dianne Marshall  
Hilltop Staffwriter

"Copyright" literally means the right to copy. But as of January 1, 1978, the federal copyright law no longer exempts colleges and universities from payment of royalties for music played on their campuses.

This includes xeroxing copies of music. Therefore each time a piece of music is publicly performed or xeroxed without permission from the copyright owner, an infringement of copyright has taken place.

As a result the college or university is subject to minimum fine of \$250. The student is not subject to fine.

This new law is causing some changes on American campuses. For instance, since a college cannot know in advance whose music may be performed on its campus, it apparently will have to pay license fees to three agencies, the Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI), the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP), and the Society of European Stage Authors and Composers (SESAC).

The SESAC represents the composers and publishers of about 140,000 works, including a strong repertoire of music for marching bands. Virtually all royalty payments for the performance of copyrighted music in the U.S. are handled by the three above mentioned organizations.

Sheldon E. Steinbach, legal counsel on Education, said that "under their (music licensing agencies) reasoning, the music performed by the university band at halftime, and records played at sock hops in dorms or at fraternity and sorority houses owned by the institution where a small admission fee was paid, will be subject to royalty payments. Possibly the songs sung by the glee club at alumni dinners will also be subject to royalty payments." Steinbach also said that if the performer is paid, colleges and universities are required to pay royalties for all music played, according to the law.

Gary English, executive director of the National Entertainment and Campus Activities Association, said "A lot

of musicians are going to be out of work." He added that a lot of concert schedules are going to be reduced "because music licensing fees might be as high as half the total budget of student activities fees."

Since this change in the 1909 Copyright law takes effect in the middle of the college's fiscal year, English also states that the impact could be "devastating" because of the fact that it was not foreseen in any college's budget this year.

## THE EFFECT ON HOWARD

This new law affects students all over the U.S., and those at Howard University are no exception, especially music students Rhoda Sutton, a third year music student at Howard, when asked her feelings on the law, had this to say: "Now (sic) students will have a problem when teachers assign certain pieces of music to be learned in three or four days."

She added, "Students may not have the money to buy a big book with many songs just for the use of one song when they could xerox a copy of that one song for almost nothing. Especially if the teacher has the song already available for copying," added Sutton.

"Also they may even have to order books they may never use for just one song if the books are out of stock in the music stores downtown. That is a waste of money and a little unfair because this process will put you behind in that class, if you have to wait until your order arrives," said Sutton.

"It is not that we, the students, are trying to infringe upon the rights of the authors, it's just that money is very tight and music is expensive," she added.

As viewed by Dr. J. Weldon Norris, director of four Howard University choirs, and an instructor in the Department of Music, the new act is also a misgiving. He stated that it seems that now the school will have to spend a fortune in buying music, especially for the choirs.

However, the Dean of the College of Fine Arts, Thomas preferred not to comment on the new law saying that some aspects of it have not been re-

solved. But as it stands now, the unlicensed public use of copyrighted music," as stated in "Union Wire," a newsletter issued by the Association of College Unions, "is — and has been — an usurpation of the property rights of composers — the only difference now is that non-profit organizations are no longer exempt from liability."

Negotiations are in progress, the newsletter reports. But in the meantime they advise

# Undergraduate Minors Program Proposed

by Lawrence G. Hawkins  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University Wide Undergraduate Minors program, a proposed set of policies and curricula, will be voted on at the January 25 meeting of the Howard University Board of Trustees.

The Minors program, which is detailed in a report submitted by the Committee of Undergraduate Deans, is an attempt to organize and coordinate courses already existing within the academic structure.

It adopted, the program will relate to the social, economic, and political areas of instruction to provide insight into such socially significant problems as human resource development, mental health, and the dynamics of the Black Child-Black Family.

The Committee sees this as a way to enhance the skills and abilities of Howard graduates by providing students with techniques and resources to better cope with today's problems, thus improving one's changes in the job market.

The concept was created by Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, committee chairman and Dean of the School of Human Ecology. In a recent interview with Dr. Edwards, she spoke with high hopes for the program.

She stated, "Although the



Dean Cecile Edwards

program will consist of courses which already exist, this will be the first attempt to organize them for this purpose. And because of this, the program can run at no additional cost.

Dean Edwards added, "Washington is a wonderful place for this type of program because there are persons here on tap who are available to come and lecture concerning the minors, we have planned."

## King

Laboratory School and Booker T. Washington High School. He then took the entrance examination to Morehouse College without graduating from high school.

In 1947 he became licensed to preach and functioned as an assistant to his father, who was pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. On February 25, 1948 he was ordained into the Baptist ministry.

That same year in June he graduated from Morehouse with a B.A. in sociology. That September he entered the Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa. He graduated from Crozer in June 1951, with a B.D. degree.

His education did not stop there. However, on June 5, 1955 he received his Ph.D. in systematic theology from Boston University.

He delivered the "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech in the Memphis Masonic Temple on April 3, 1967. And it was on April 4th of that same year that he was assassinated on the 2nd floor balcony in the Lorraine Motel in Memphis by James Earl Ray. Shortly afterwards he died in St. Joseph's Hospital from a gunshot wound in the back.

"We can no longer lend our cooperation to an evil system," King had said, "for we will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God are embodied in our echoing demands."

# Committee Examines Busing Problems

By Shari Coleman  
Hilltop Staffwriter

A committee consisting of students and a member of the administration was formed to examine the problems of Howard University's campus bus service, said York C. Campbell, of the Office of Residence Life.

This committee studied some of the bus service's major problems and tried to find solutions for them. The solu-

tions were then presented to Dean Edna Calhoun, the Dean of Residence Life.

Dean Calhoun said, "This committee has been meeting since last semester to discuss the solutions that they recently presented to me. I think the solutions are good ones and they have my support and approval."

Dean Calhoun has presented the solutions in proposal form to the Metro bus service, but no final decisions have been made yet.

Members of the committee are: Marie Boykin, Gary Byrd, Robert Vance, Horace Derri-cott, Karen Goldson, Claudette Johnson, Raquel Jones, Cheryl Poinette, Carol Nelson, Nanette Saunders, and James Coleman. Assistant in charge of Special Programs. These students live in the off campus dorms and are also members of the Residence Hall Advisory Council, whose advisor is Mr. Coleman.

When asked about the exact contents of the proposal, Mr. Coleman said, "I am not at liberty to divulge any definite information about the solutions discussed in the proposal because we are still negotiating with the bus company. However, when these meetings are finished, all of the information will be available to the public."

Most students who must ride the campus buses feel that overcrowding is the biggest problem the service has. Many who are late to class also blame their tardiness on the bus service.

Terry Lawrence, a sophomore who lives in Slowe Hall, feels that the bus service is very inadequate and inconvenient. Terry said, "I usually walk to my classes rather than wait for the bus because you can never be sure when it will arrive. Then when it does, it is almost impossible to get a seat."

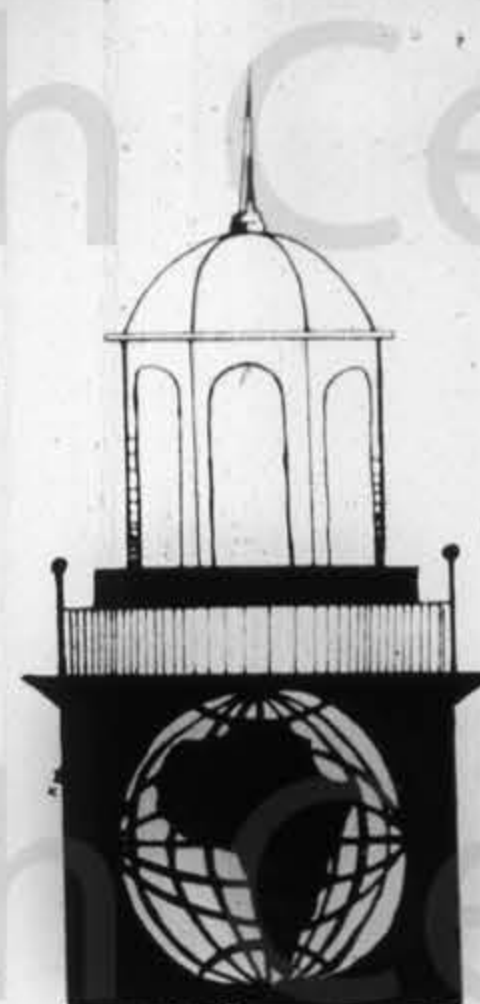
Myron Lester, another Slowe resident said that overcrowding on the campus buses is so bad that it is a safety hazard to ride the bus. He added, "The buses should be on time, especially in the morning when most students ride them."

Residents of the new 15th Street dormitory stated that the bus service poses a different type of safety hazard for them. Sometimes the campus buses do not stop for the girls living in this dorm and they are forced to hitchhike.

Lonzaree Davy, a freshman living in Park Square, said, "This is very dangerous and something should be done about it. I don't see why the buses can't run every 15 minutes."

"We can no longer lend our cooperation to an evil system," King had said, "for we will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God are embodied in our echoing demands."

# The Campus



## Black College Enrollment Declining

Studies released recently by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges showed that the enrollment of blacks in undergraduate and graduate school has begun to decline after a decade of increase.

From 1972 to 1977 the percentage of blacks attending universities and colleges has dropped from 8.4 to 7.3 percent.

During the fall of 1977 Blacks and other minorities made up 9 percent of the class entering the nation's medical schools. This is a decline from the 10 percent that entered in 1974.

The report stated that only 2.9 percent of the doctorates awarded in the nation went to Blacks in 1973-74 with two-thirds of them in the field of education.

Since 1972, the Black enrollment in law schools have remained relatively stable in the area of 8.2 percent while the percentage of Black law school dropouts exceeded the overall 10 percent dropout rate by another 7 percent.

## Languages Department Helps School

Prior to an article in a local paper indicating that Foreign Language in Elementary Schools (F.L.E.S.) would be discontinued due to shortage of District funds, Dr. Martha Cobb, chairperson of Howard's Romance Languages Department was contacted by the principal of River Terrace Elementary School for assistance.

As a result of the department recognizing the needs of River Terrace Elementary, Dr. Cobb presented the problem to the graduate students in the department and received their enthusiastic support.

Graduate students Warren Everett, Brenda Williams, Phyllis James Moore, and undergraduate student Nancy Hall are presently teaching French at River Terrace Elementary School located at 42nd and Dix Sts. N.E. The four Howard students work two days per week with 1st, 2nd, and 4th grade pupils. While gaining valuable knowledge as instructors, they are at the same time helping to keep foreign language study alive in D.C. public schools.

## Security Director Elected AFI President

Billy T. Norwood, director, Office of Security and Safety Services at Howard has been elected President of the Association of Federal Investigators (AFI), Washington, D.C.

Norwood, the first Black to be elected to office in the AFI, was formerly a Special Agent with the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Department of the Air Force and a Criminal Investigator with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He has served twenty-seven years in law enforcement.

## Black Colleges Get Aid

Eight predominately black colleges that offer degrees in criminal justice will receive grants totaling \$1.2 million in an effort to increase minority-group participation in the nation's law enforcement system.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has announced that the program will be coordinated by the State University of New York at Albany.

The agency further said that in 1975, Blacks represented only 3.8 per cent of the law-enforcement professionals and 2.4 per cent of the officials and administrators.

## Obituaries

Barrington Powell of Brooklyn, New York died recently at his home. He completed his freshman year at Howard University in the School of Communications majoring in TV and Film.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Hildread A. Powell.

James D. Roberts, Jr. died in an automobile accident on December 14, 1977. Roberts was a freshman at Howard for a part of the 1976-77 school year. He was enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts.

He is survived by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Roberts, Sr.



"I admire God because God is man's greatest invention."

**Eric Hoffer**  
"The Crowded Life"

Produced by WPT, Miami, Fla.

Tune in Tues. January 17th, Time 8:00 P.M.

WETA 26

ABC PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

## HU Funding

appropriations 56.3%, gifts 24.2%, tuition and fees 13.2%, student aid 2.6%, auxiliary enterprises 3.0%, other 0.4%, and endowment income 0.3%. Corporate funding is included under gifts.

Steph said that last year, Howard University received \$5.9 million from the private sector. The total budget for the 1976/77 academic year was approximately \$155 million dollars as reported in the Sept. 2nd edition of *Extensions* magazine.

While Howard University has not resolved the issue of whether to accept funds from corporations that do business in South Africa, other universities, many of them predominantly white, have taken steps in opposition to such corporations. Among them are Stanford University, Amherst College, the University of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Stanford University adopted an investment policy that calls for university opposition to corporations' activities that cause "substantial social injury."

Also Amherst College declared that their policy was not to invest in firms whose principal operations are in South Africa, to oppose extension of credit to the South African government by U.S. banks, and to consider selling stock in corporations doing business in South Africa, if they did not adopt the Sullivan Principles (*Chronicle of Higher Education* Dec. 19, 1977.)

The Sullivan statement is a plan by C. Peter Magrath, University of Minnesota president that includes a commitment by the signers to have non-segregated facilities, equal and fair employment practices, training programs to help non-whites advance, and improvement of employees' lives outside of work.

Greater alumni support could ease the huge amount of money Howard accepts from corporations doing business in South Africa.

Howard's alumni living in D.C. alone numbers 8,000

according to *The Economic Impact of Howard University on Metropolitan Washington*. Based on U.S. Census Bureau data, the average annual income in Washington for Black persons with four years of college is \$14,625, and \$19,074 for those with five or more years of college.

It is estimated that the total yearly earning power of Howard University alumni in Washington is at least \$130,347,000. Surprisingly,

though Howard's total alumni (over 35,175) has donated only 1.4 million dollars during a four year period from 1972 mid-1976, as cited in a previous Hilltop article (*Extensions* Sept. 2, 1977).

Howard must consider three things: its moral principles concerning corporations operating in South Africa, what cutting off that funding would mean, and how to generate greater alumni support.

# Payroll Combines Pay Days

By Deborah Peaks  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Starting today all Howard University employees will be paid on the same day, Friday. Prior to today, salaried employees received their checks every other Tuesday and wage employees received their checks on every other Friday, said Wilbur Jones, the newly appointed Comptroller.

When asked why salaried employees and wage employees were previously paid on different days, Jones said the computer system automatically processed salaried employee checks because it was for the same amount each pay day. He added that since employee (mostly part-time) wage requisitions differ in amount each pay period there would not be enough time to process their checks by Tuesday, therefore, they received their checks on Friday.

"I would prefer getting paid on Tuesday rather than Friday because most workers in D.C. get paid on Friday, so we will have to stand in long lines at the bank, which will make it almost impossible for me to get back within my lunch hour," said Ann Johnson, a Chemistry department secretary.

Many salaried employees interviewed said they would prefer a Tuesday pay day also.

C. Bonner, a desk receptionist at Bethune Hall dormitory said, "It doesn't inconvenience me too much, there are just a few days



Wilbur Jones, Comptroller

between Tuesday and Friday."

During the past semester on Friday, the Student Accounts office would run out of money before closing time because so many persons were cashing checks. Jones suggests that employees, particularly salaried employees used their banks.

He also said that changes to alleviate this problem are being worked on and there will soon be a solution.

Johnson continued to say that she has had several discrepancies with her check, which took one afternoon on two occasions to get corrected. On another occasion she said it took one day. She said that having salaried pay day on Friday

may cause employees to wait to the next week to correct discrepancies.

The payroll office has adopted a well-proven, widely used, vendor payroll package to fit Howard's needs. The selection, development, and implementation of the revised procedures have been ongoing for more than one year, said Jones. He added that the payroll department has been reorganized to be consistent with the computer system's concepts and to perform specific responsibilities for specific payroll functions.

"We are confident that these changes will be effective if full cooperation is received from those we serve," said Jones.

Clara Berryhill, task force director for implementation of the new payroll procedures assisted by Jerry Brown, programmer, Blanche Cleare, and Patricia Jones of Payroll are largely responsible for establishing the payroll revision.

Prior to a couple of months ago, the Payroll office did not withhold taxes from students' checks; but they did report their earnings to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Philip Martin, newly appointed payroll supervisor said that students should go to the IRS to get tax guidance because they may have to pay taxes and they might receive money back. He also advised students to look at the tax

table on a W-4 form to determine if they are taxable.

A 1976 Howard graduate said that she received a letter from the IRS in December of 1977 saying that she owed

\$171 from when she worked at Howard as an undergraduate student. Jones stated that the payroll office had not been in compliance with tax requirements.

## Johnson

developing countries which was well received and acted upon by the conference.

Johnson's 34-year career as Howard president was marked by remarkable improvements in the university itself. In 1926, there were less than 2,000 students attending the school and there was an annual budget of \$100,000. The federal government, as it had done since the establishment of Howard in 1867, was giving the institution an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for operating and maintenance costs.

Two years later, however, Johnson persuaded Congress to pass legislation authorizing larger annual appropriations from the federal government. By 1930, Johnson's comprehensive plan for the development of the university had won the approval of the board of trustees, several philanthropic organizations, a federal board of representatives.

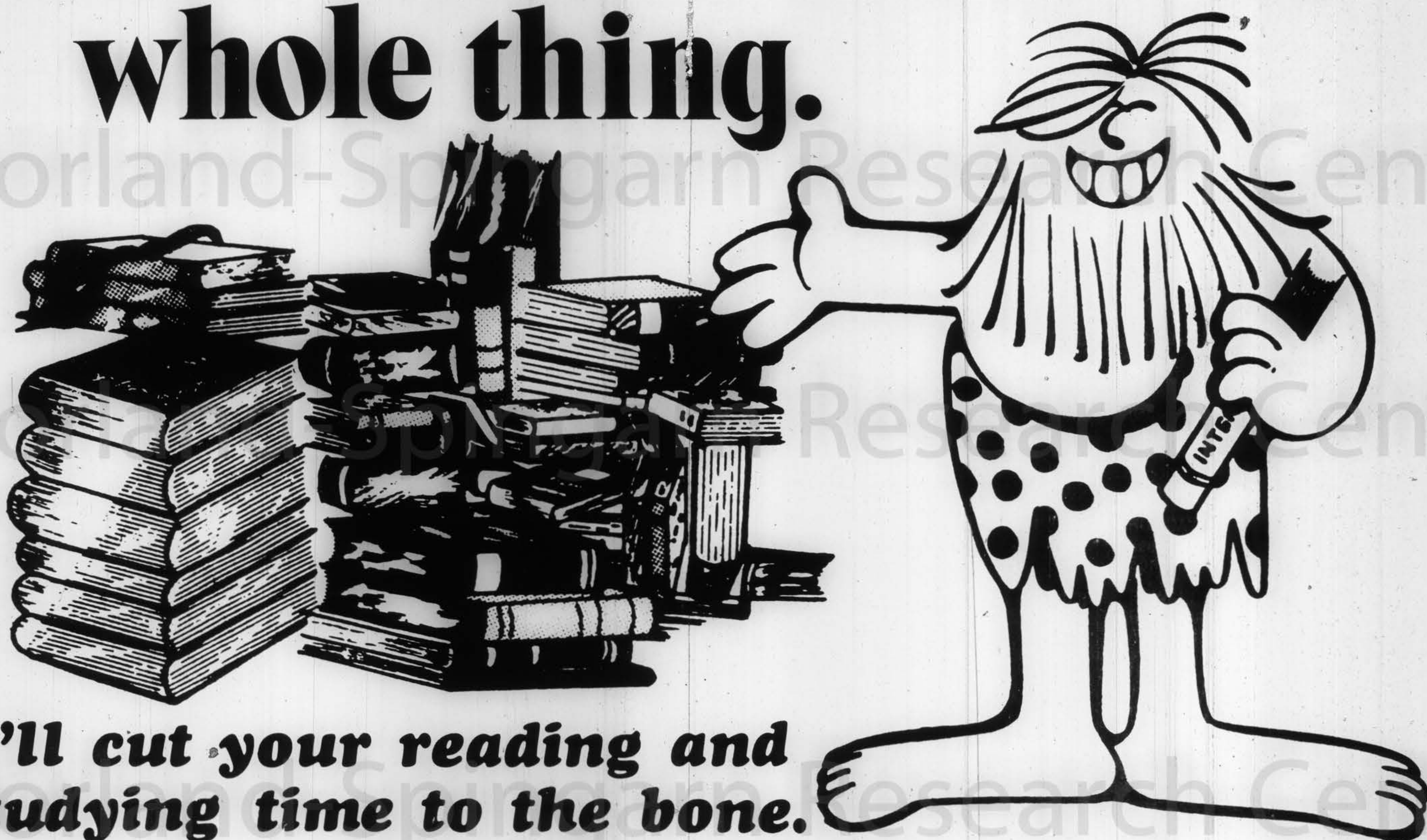
Within a short period of time, Johnson attracted national and international scholars and the faculty became one of the best anywhere in the United States. Every school and college achieved such a standard of excellence that all of them were eventually accredited 125 years before his retirement in 1960, Howard awarded its first doctoral degrees.

Johnson, who received nine honorary degrees, actually reached the university's mandatory retirement age in 1975, but a special request by the board of trustees persuaded him to remain in the top position for another five years.

Johnson continued his work as an educator even after his retirement as Howard president. From 1962-65 he served as an appointed member of the District of Columbia Board of Education where he spoke out against the track system of Superintendent Carl S. Hansen and the inferiority of predominantly Black public schools.



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SUNDAY January 15	3 pm & 8 pm	MARRIOTT KEY BRIDGE HOTEL Rosslyn-Key Bridge Arlington
SUNDAY January 15	3 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-BETHESDA 8400 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda
MONDAY January 16	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-SPRINGFIELD Keene Mill Road at Interstate 95 Springfield
MONDAY January 16	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-TYSON'S CORNER 1960 Chain Bridge Rd. (Rte. 123) McLean/Tyson's Corner
MONDAY January 16	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-LANHAM Beltway Exit 30E & Route 450 New Carrollton/Lanham
TUESDAY January 17	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOWARD JOHNSON'S-ALEXANDRIA U.S. Route 1 South at Beltway Alexandria
TUESDAY January 17	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-BETHESDA 8400 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
TUESDAY January 17	5:30 pm & 8 pm	MARRIOTT KEY BRIDGE HOTEL Rosslyn-Key Bridge Arlington
WEDNESDAY January 18	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-GAITHERSBURG Montgomery Village Avenue Gaithersburg
WEDNESDAY January 18	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-ALEXANDRIA Seminary Road at Shirley Highway Alexandria
WEDNESDAY January 18	5:30 pm & 8 pm	CAPITAL HILTON HOTEL 16th & K Streets, N.W. Washington
THURSDAY January 19	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOWARD JOHNSON'S-WHEATON University & Viers Mill Wheaton
FRIDAY January 20	5:30 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-SPRINGFIELD Keene Mill Road at Interstate 95 Springfield
FRIDAY January 20	5:30 pm & 8 pm	CAPITAL HILTON HOTEL 16th & K Streets, N.W. Washington
FRIDAY January 20	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-LANHAM Beltway Exit 30E & Route 450 New Carrollton/Lanham
SATURDAY January 21	10 am & 2 pm	HOLIDAY INN-TYSON'S CORNER 1960 Chain Bridge Rd. (Rte. 123) McLean/Tyson's Corner

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
SATURDAY January 21	10 am & 2 pm	RAMADA INN-BETHESDA 8400 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda
SATURDAY January 21	10 am & 2 pm	MARRIOTT KEY BRIDGE HOTEL Rosslyn-Key Bridge Arlington
SUNDAY January 22	3 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-SPRINGFIELD Keene Mill Road at Interstate 95 Springfield
SUNDAY January 22	3 pm & 8 pm	HOWARD JOHNSON'S-ALEXANDRIA U.S. Route 1 South at Beltway Alexandria
SUNDAY January 22	3 pm & 8 pm	HOLIDAY INN-TYSON'S CORNER 1960 Chain Bridge Rd. (Rte. 123) McLean/Tyson's Corner
SUNDAY January 22	3 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-LANHAM Beltway Exit 30E & Route 450 New Carrollton/Lanham
MONDAY January 23	5:30 pm & 8 pm	MARRIOTT KEY BRIDGE HOTEL Rosslyn-Key Bridge Arlington
MONDAY January 23	5:30 pm & 8 pm	RAMADA INN-ALEXANDRIA Seminary Road at Shirley Highway Alexandria
TUESDAY January 24	3 pm & 8 pm	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND Newman Student Center Guilford Drive & Knox Road College Park

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## The Nation



### Gregory Out of Jail

Black social activist and comedian Dick Gregory spent his second straight holiday in jail after being arrested for picketing and protesting outside of the South African Embassy on Christmas Day here in Washington.

Also arrested were Gregory's wife, Lillian and three other persons. Gregory had also been arrested on Thanksgiving Day.

"We are here because we feel it would be a mockery for us to participate in the tinsel and gaiety of Christmas while its true symbols (peace, love and brotherhood) are ignored in South Africa," Gregory said.

### Jury Charges Tribe Invalid

A federal court jury in Boston decided last week that the Wampanoag Indians of the Cape Cod town of Mashpee were not a tribe on key legal dates of their history thus invalidating the Indians' claim to a vast tract of land in the town.

While the verdict was considered a victory for the town and the non-Indian landowners, Federal District Judge Walter Jay did not dismiss the Indians' suit. The Wampanoag's attorneys have until January 20 to convince Jay that he should not dismiss the case. If the judge did in fact dismiss the case, the Indians only recourse would be to appeal his decision. Otherwise, they would have no further claim to the 11,000 acres that are valued at more than \$30 million.

The all-white jury of eight men and four women found that although the Wampanoags constituted a tribe between 1834 and 1842, the Indians were not a tribe in 1790, 1869, or 1976 which were the other key dates in the trial. The jury also ruled that no tribe existed continuously for any long period of time during the group's history.

### Jackson to be Republican Speaker

Rev. Jesse Jackson, of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) will be the keynote speaker at the Republican Party's committee meeting on Jan. 20.

Jackson accepted the invitation from the Party which has strongly indicated that they will be "reaching out to blacks," after a past record of repeatedly ignoring potential Black voters.

Traditionally, most Black leaders, as well as other Blacks, have supported the Democratic Party. The voting power of Blacks has usually proved significant to the outcome of elections as in the case of the 1977 Presidential election in which President Carter won 80 percent of the 8 million registered black voters.

### Gibson Calls

### for National

### Urban Policy



Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson called for a national urban policy to curb unemployment and urban economic crisis as he announced that he will seek reelection to a third mayoral term recently.

"The problems of urban areas will persist, and perhaps even grow worse until there is a comprehensive and intelligent national urban policy. I don't have to forecast doom because inaction in this matter will define its own consequences," said Gibson.

Gibson added that the problems of the cities are "at least as important as peace in the middle East."

"No one city can do it alone. The needs of the people in this country are universal. If we don't have a national urban policy, then other cities are going to reach the depths that Newark reached," said Gibson.

Gibson added that Newark hit rock bottom a few years ago and now has turned around. He cited reduced crime, infant mortality and economic decay as major accomplishments of his administration.

In seeking a third term, Gibson promised to improve the city school system and the image of the city.

## Dawson Five Acquitted

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

After spending almost a two years with death sentences hanging over their heads, five Black Georgia men commonly known as the Dawson Five have been freed from charges that they murdered a white man during a robbery in Terrell County, Ga.

The men were freed because of the tactics used by the policemen who made the arrests and others in the Georgia judicial establishment. Police allegedly coerced the five men to confess to the crime.

One policeman testified publicly that a gun was placed to the head of one of the defendants and told to tell where the murder weapon

could be found while being subjected to racial insults. Another instance of the use of improper tactics by the police occurred when one of the defendants was told to confess while taking a lie detector test as he was threatened with death in the electric chair.

In addition, it was during the preliminary hearing that illegal searches of the defendants' homes were conducted by the police. Eventually, the state had to give up its indictment of the men because of the legal irregularities of its case. That decision ended the legal battle that had brought the white minority ruled town (70 percent of the population is Black) into the international spotlight.

The case also exposed to

the world the racism that is still manifested in the United States legal system — one that would use extrajudicial methods to scapegoat five poorly educated and poverty stricken Black men for the murder of a white grocer.

The Southern Poverty Law Center provided the legal representation that James Edward Jackson, Jr., Johnny B. Jackson, Roosevelt Watson, Henderson Watson, and J.C. Davenport would have not been able to afford otherwise. SPLC's Team Defense Project was able to win the court fight for the five men in a town where the mayor allegedly told police seeking the murder weapon to go out and shoot some niggers and where the town newspaper follows a rigid philosophy of white supremacy.

## Wilmington 10 Lose Appeal, Pardon Urged

The North Carolina Supreme Court of Appeals recently refused to review a lower court's decision that last May denied the Wilmington 10 a new trial.

In response to the ruling, Wilmington 10 defense attorney James Ferguson said that the case would be taken to Federal court on grounds that the decision was a denial of due process.

However, he expressed hope that North Carolina Governor James Hunt would pardon the defendants. Hunt has been under pressure to either pardon the Wilmington 10 or commute their sentences.

This week Hunt announced that he will make a decision

on the case this week. In response to the comment groups in support of the Wilmington 10 have begun letter writing campaigns to the N.C. governor urging him to pardon the defendants.

During the week-long hearings in May, defense attorneys presented evidence of irregularities in the original 1972 trial. The defense argued that the state had used perjured testimony to gain the convictions and cited the recantations of key prosecution witnesses as evidence. However, during the May hearings one of the prosecution witnesses recanted his recantations and testified against the Wilmington 10.

### Farrakhan

from p. 1

discipline. Until the announcement, Farrakhan had been supportive of Chief Imam Wallace Muhammad and showed no indications of irritation. However, it is speculated that he was secretly disenchanted with Wallace Muhammad since he was relocated from New York to Chicago and then to California.

Throughout the northeast, especially New York, Farrakhan enjoyed considerable popularity, as Malcolm X did in the 1960's. Some believe Farrakhan was being phased out since he was removed from the area he had most influence and power, recognizing this Farrakhan announced his break.

During a nationwide television speech, sources say Chief Imam Wallace Muhammad announced that Farrakhan was leaving the movement to form his own organization to be called "The Honorable Elijah Muhammad."

Muhammad, Morales Programs. The Chief Imam urged his followers, "If Mr. Farrakhan gives you the Arabic greeting of peace, simply reply salaam."

Yet other sources say that Farrakhan is not now forming another major organization and hopes the Muslims can disagree without being disagreeable.

The eloquent articulator once said, "Every change is for the better no matter how it seems to the onlooker." The comment was made during an Oct. 1975 speech in reference to the changes the WCW has undergone.

A year after during a visit to Howard University, his messages contain less praise to the "Honorable Wallace D. Muhammad." In fact, he said the WCW, as well as other Black organizations were "in trouble."

In a recent edition of the organization's newspaper, *The Bilalian News*, no articles relating to the break appeared.

## Newspaper Funds Cut, Will Be Published As Newsletter

A seven member committee was established at the Dec. 13, 1977 School of Communications Student Council (SCSC) student-wide meeting to handle a proposed constitutional amendment dealing with the suspended Communicator newspaper. This bi-weekly publication was suspended by SCSC in Nov. of 1977.

Monies for the Communicator come from activities fees paid by students enrolled in the School of Communications and is channeled through the SCSC.

The proposed amendment to the SCSC constitution

makes the financial control and editorial policy the responsibility of the paper's staff. The amendment was made by Terry Kennedy, Managing Editor of the Communicator.

Darryl Gaitwood, president of SCSC, stated in the Dec. 2 edition of the Hilltop that "the suspended funding of the paper because of a lack of understanding on publication policies."

Guy Thompson, Editor-in-Chief of the Communicator, stated that "the real reason the paper's funds were suspended was because an article the SCSC president

wanted in the paper was not printed and because of an article that appeared in the paper about the SCSC which the SCSC president didn't like."

Thompson also stated that before funds were suspended both he and other Communicator staff members had been threatened with losing their positions if they did not follow the SCSC dictates. He further explained that he and the other editors resigned as long as the paper was to be censored by SCSC and in protest of the SCSC's actions.

The paper is presently coming out in newsletter

### CIA Recruitment

from p. 1

op programs but primarily via University Placement Officers.)

Howard University Director of Placement and Career Planning Samuel Hall said that during his five years of service, he has recruited no students for the CIA. He did say that he referred three students to the agency at the students' requests.

Hall said the most recent referral was a "few years ago" and added that the CIA has not come on the Howard University campus to recruit students since 1970.

According to Hall the CIA advertises in the College Placement Annual and the majority of its recruits inquire to the agency first-hand.

Besides possible links with co-op education programs and the Placement Officer,

recent documents obtained through the FOIA by John Marks and Norton Halperin, of the Campaign to Stop Government Spying, revealed that the CIA may have been active in various ways at Howard University. The time period was not specified nor has it been verified that such activity is not presently taking place. According to the documents, CIA activity is said to have possibly included attempted recruitment and approachment of students for information.

Legally, the CIA has the right to recruit college students just as any other business or government agency. Undoubtedly, however, as documents suggest, CIA interest in college campus affairs extends beyond recruitment to campus politics. Yet, even before recruiting activity on

college campuses by the spy agency is justified in any way, the moral aspects of CIA operation must be considered.

In doing so, Howard University is found in a precarious position. Although Howard claims to be a private institution, it receives over 50% of its funding from the federal government and is included under the Department of Education.

Due to the nature of Howard's financial composition, it is as much a part of the United States government as the CIA. Likewise, most Howard students are citizens of the United States and therefore represented by the CIA just as they are represented by the Department of Labor.

Howard University students, faculty and administrators are in the position to make it known that, although the institution is structurally a part of the government, they do not approve of the government's intelligence/espionage activity. The CIA can not be legally banned from recruiting students on the Howard campus, however, opposition of the spy agency can be expressed legally by the university devising guidelines restricting CIA activity to limited overt operations (at the most) Harvard University was the first academic institution to do so in an attempt to preserve the integrity of its academic process.

Such action can take place at Howard through a joint effort of students, student government, faculty and administrators.

Also, one way Black Americans can show their opposition to CIA clandestine activity is to actively oppose it — not only morally, but through public demonstrations to let the world as well as the CIA know they do not condone the activity of the spy agency.

### Registration

from p. 1

reoccurring problems.

Although Dean Sherrill reported that the university does hire additional personnel to assist in all phases of registration, many students feel that even more people are needed to make the process run more efficiently. Other suggestions were that students should be more informed concerning all aspects of the registration process and that students and university personnel should develop a more understanding attitude when complications arise.

SOLAR (Student On Line Academic Registration) is a fully automated process initiated in November of 1976. It involves the direct programming into a centralized computer a student's course selection from terminals located in the university's schools and colleges.

The process is not completed however, until it is confirmed by Student Accounts. Many students complain that it is in this step that the problems arise.

Melanie Foster reported that she deposited monies into account in November

Yette from p. 1

that the Supreme Court action is "a source of disappointment, but it is not a source of disillusionment about what I did and what remains to be done."

"What I did during my four years as a Washington correspondent for Newsweek was to recognize certain critical evils in the society that are — it is increasingly clear — aided and abetted by some segments of the news media, themselves," said Yette.

He added, "although Newsweek ostensibly hired me to report them, the magazine often refused to publish significant news stories when publication might violate what editors saw as their vested interests," said Yette.

He added that Newsweek fired him as punishment for "exercising my right of access to the first amendment" by reporting such stories in his

but is not credited to her account and classes were subsequently canceled.

Dillard Burgess, a freshman majoring in zoology stated that although he participated in general registration and paid his fees on 14 December 1977 he received a notice informing him his classes were canceled. One student claimed that although she had received a grant her classes were canceled but she then received a letter stating that her schedule had been reinstated. When she arrived, however, she was notified that classes had been canceled again.

Ishmel Harts presented this reporter with a copy of his receipt for payment of fees dated 16 December 1977 yet his schedule had been voided without explanation. Alexander Jones received his receipt for payment of fee through the mail over the holidays and his notice of class cancellation upon his arrival to campus.

One OSR reports difficulty in gaining readmission into the universities because the red tape involved in clearing Student Accounts. The University Busar could not be reached for comment.

book, *The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in America*. Yette said the public's interest was secondary to the vested interest of the editors at Newsweek. He added that his court suit was filed in response to a duty to himself, the journalistic society and profession and to society.

"The people of this nation need and deserve a better understanding of the complexity of many news organizations in the rank of this society's evils. The evils include racism, imperialism, and Big Brotherism — all factors in my being fired by Newsweek," said Yette.

The D.C. Court of Appeals reversed the commission's ruling and said Yette had been fired due to "unsatisfactory" work. The Court said that the commission's ruling was "arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not in accordance with the law."



Darryl Gaitwood

form and will continue to do so until the funds are released," commented Thompson. The first of these newsletters was published last semester. Monies for this publication came from a bake sale the Communicator staff held early in last semester.

personally damaging to the persons incorrectly implicated as CIA "placement Officers." The article is demonstrably poor journalism, and the Editor and staffwriter should accept the responsibility to correct this serious miscarriage of journalistic responsibility.

(Note: Cooperative Education is a national and international program of cooperative relationships developed between educational institutions, government agencies, and private institutions for the purpose of combining the academic program of students in a complementary way with professional on-the-job training.)



# EDITORIALS

## Negative Images Detrimental to Black Men

White America has castrated the Black man. They have attempted to rape him of everything that makes a man a man. This process was, perhaps, best illuminated and demonstrated during slavery; however, it has by no means ceased. The systematic dehumanization and degradation of the Black man is today continuously perpetuated. One of the most prevalent places where this is displayed is the arts. Literature, drama, television and film are some of the most prominent sources of overt and covert castrating and subjugation of the Black man. We must understand why.

Art creates heroes. It is on television, in literature, and other forms of art that heroes are made. Heroes tell about the society. They reflect the direction of the society as well as the norms and values of the society. Black male heroes are invariably negative. In every art form we see, the Black male is portrayed as "good for nothing." Whether we recognize or concede this or not, it is true, and it is doing irreparable damage to the Black male in this society.

Let us look momentarily at some of our television programs. Nearly every Black man on television is negative: he is either ignorant, a criminal, an alcoholic, or unemployed. He, whatever his role, is unable or unwilling to accept and manage the responsibilities of being a man. He is a failure. We contend that this constant and consistent degradation of Black men is dangerous. It is dangerous because a people's strength and weakness lies with their men. If Black men are failures Black people are failures.

White folks know that as long as they assassinate the character of Black men they have conquered Black people. They succeed not by the fact that they declare Black men as nothing but in the fact that

Black people believe and accept this as reality. At present Black people, essentially, do accept this. What's worse, we even perpetuate this negative image of Black men.

J.J. Walker is perpetuating it everytime "Good Times" comes on. He is shiftless and lazy, he disrespects his sister (i.e. Black women) and he is irresponsible. He is a buffoon. Even George Jefferson, who is the only man on a Black television program who supports his family, is childish, immature, quick-tempered, thoughtless and it is his wife or mother who must always come in and make him behave sensibly. Examples like this are seen everywhere, on television continuously, and in the theatre. "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide" reflects the same type of thing. This theme repeatedly appears in, both Black and white literature.

Undoubtedly, there are those who would say that this is "realistic." We will not argue that point here. However, even if this type of programming does reflect some Black men it fails to reflect many more Black men. In almost everything that comes on television, Black males are portrayed negatively, surely there is more to Black men than negativism.

Black children spend hours upon hours watching television. This machine is constantly indoctrinating them. If for no one else's sake but theirs, Black people must demand a change in this systematic castration of Black men. Black actors and actresses must refuse to play the roles that portray Black men negatively and if and when they do play in these roles we must learn to turn off the tube. Black people must not support their own oppression. Black people must refuse to contribute to this process of indoctrination. We must find alternatives.

## 'To Believe Your Own Thought... That is Genius.'

-Ralph Waldo Emerson

It is sad, to say the least, that our society does not support the concept of "true" self-reliance. On the contrary, the society in which we live actively supports the opposite point of view.

As a people, we are encouraged at each and every chance to support the "system," and quite simply, this means that we are required to be dependent. We are drained of independence through various techniques, many of which are reflective of the emerging technological society.

An important tool of the technological society is television.

Our society is in such a state that an inanimate object such as a television screen, can and does nurture untold millions of "people" every night. The screen becomes the object of happiness and frustration, when the glitter and glamour of TV is not reflective of their existence.

Television more than any other medium, has the ability to influence, condition, dictate, and destroy man. It has.

Television perpetuates the dense undergrowth of myths which hides man from himself, his identity. A common truism to the myth of the Black messiah is a common truism reinforced by the media.

Black people have had spokespersons for years, who have articulated the problems so much a part of Black existence in a predominantly white culture. However, these "leaders" have largely been created by the media, i.e. the dominant culture.

And just as easily as these "leader-images", are hastily created, they are just as quickly destroyed.

There was Martin, Malcolm, and Medgar. Then came the now "born again" Eldridge, "exiled" Huey and "peaceful" Stokely.

For Black people, the struggle has been geared on the premise that a fight for freedom is a fight for equality. The Civil Rights Movement ignited a new sense of pride, determination, and purpose.

Time and technology has shifted but the civil rights struggle has not made the corresponding shift.

For this reason, Black people cannot allow the dominant culture to define either themselves or their "leaders." We must develop the true concept of self through introspection.

Without this form of introspection, it is impossible for man to achieve true self-reliance upon himself, in light of the fact that he is man... not animal, not tool, not machine... but man.

In everchanging times, the one thing that keeps man afloat in the paths of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, is the ability to believe in himself.

Hence, the true hero/leader lies within the soul of each individual. Self-reliance is built upon one's belief in himself. It is a growing process whereby one is able to depend on his own feelings and logic. It is the cornerstone in the foundation of any great nation.

## Letters to the Editor



THOMAS CARTER 77

### Dear Editor:

As a student here at Howard for the past 3 1/2 years it has really been an adventure. I've witnessed students suspended, minds placed in limbo, and finally, graduating. I've seen faculty come and go. Some were intentionally (administratively) vacated. With the later statement in mind, I must project this information to you about a faculty member who is in the process of being fired.

The instructor, Mr. Alex Exum, who teaches Broadcast Advertising & Sales, and Broadcast Writing, is currently a faculty member in the School of Communications. He, along with several other faculty members in the School of Communications will be "relinquished" of their positions at the end of the semester (1978).

The reason given for Mr. Exum's termination is because he does not have a degree in the relative field that he is teaching. This is true, he has a degree in business and economics. The Board of Trustees at Howard University voted on and passed a decree (in a memorandum or resolution No. 50 or 53 in the Handbook of the School of Communications) stating that those people with experience in the field can be waived from the normal degree requirements. Dean Barrows, Dean of the School of Communications, has done everything he can to nullify this resolution.

The resolution I mentioned earlier only applies to the

School of Communications. Each five years of experience would account for or be equivalent to a masters degree. Well, it so happens that Mr. Exum, in fact, should have been promoted based on this decree. Based on experience, Exum has 20 years in the field. As a matter of fact, he practices what he teaches everyday in the advertising agency where he works. If there wasn't anything covert about this issue Mr. Exum would be an assistant professor right now.

Everything points in the direction of the Dept. of Radio/TV & Film Chairman, Abiyi Ford. There is a faculty member in this department who doesn't even have a degree, but holds a key administrative position over doctoral and masters candidates.

Does the fact that you have a Ph.D. behind your name justify your intellectual means? The question is, what are you doing in the classroom. There is a conspiracy or should I say a clique, in the Dept. of Radio/TV & Film. In the quest for accreditation the School of Communications' Dean has searched for Ph.D.s, seeking quantity rather than quality. In the last three years I've seen good instructors like Phile Anglade (one of the main persons who photographed and designed the brochure for the School of Communication), Jim Brown, who was also quietly eased out, and now Bill Pratt. The new Ph.D.s in the School of Communication, Mr. Vandi has a degree in Sociology, Psychol-

ogy, and a Ph.D. in Public Affairs Communications which is not relative to Broadcast Communications Media, nor is Mr. Vandi (or Gandhi) with a Ph.D. in Behavioral Communications - this is a psychology degree, not communications. So, whose degree is relative? A degree in business and economics is purely relative if one engages in communications. It is (communications) a business. The Department chairman, Mr. Ford, has a Masters in Fine Arts in Film; he was an equipment manager at Columbia University in N.Y. before he came to Howard.

Mr. Exum is the only instructor who every taught Broadcast Advertising & Sales in the School of Communications. Another reason for his (Exum's) termination was that he "didn't fail enough students." You must understand throughout the University that there are quotas for instructors to meet as far as failing students - there has to be a certain number. That's ironic! If I'm an instructor and I don't fail anyone, that tells me I must be doing something damn good. As far as an instructor, to me that means someone is learning something.

Everything is inconsistent. There is an inconsistency between one man who doesn't have a degree (Mr. Richard Beverly) compared to one who has a degree and working in the field (daily).

This matter, I thought should be brought out in the open to you. Though, not a

student in the School of Communications, from reliable sources and information I received it is obvious that there is some dirty linen that needs cleaning in the School of Communication. Not many communication students know of this situation and anyway, the School of Communication structured the APL meeting incident at the time when most students would be on their way home (close to the end of the finals), therefore they were not around to find out what's really going on at Howard. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,  
Thomas A. Carter

### Letter Policy

The HILLTOP encourages you to let us know what you're thinking, whether it is a response, a point of information, acknowledgement, etc. Because of the nature of the "letters to the editor" section, all letters submitted for publication must follow these guidelines: must be typed double spaced, limited to two pages, signed absolutely no "anonymously", and submitted to the HILLTOP office no later than 5 pm on Mondays.

Any letter submitted from a reader who has ignored any of the above will not be printed. These policies have been implemented to insure that the credibility of the HILLTOP is maintained, and that each and every one of our readers has a chance to respond.

## Personal Projections on HU

The "Howard Psyche" the first time a friend brought me to Howard University and intoned triumphantly, "Well, here we are!" I was a trifle dismayed. "No kidding!" I said incredulously, unable to mask the mild disappointment written all over me.

He was roundly perplexed because he had expected me to be a wee-bit more ecstatic, considering that I had always longed for the occasion with quite some breathlessness. The reason for my rather "cool" reaction, however, was that Howard turned out much different from the image I had conceived out of numerous pictures painted through the years.

You see, in my country (Nigeria), Howard University has a fame a mile long. Almost everyone who is anybody - Professionals, top civil servants, some of the most famous luminaries in society - have at some point passed through here. And somehow they all manage mostly glowing accounts of the school and their experiences here. I might even suggest that this school has more popularity out there than all the Ivy League schools lumped together.

No wonder, then, that one might think Howard as something monstrous, outlandish, expansive, intimidating, or even impressive. But when I saw it the first time, it appeared neither monstrous, outlandish, expansive, nor intimidating. That was three years ago.

Now, however, I am enrolled in Howard as a transfer student from Brooklyn College in New York, and so far there has been on significant change in those first impressions. I guess the overly-sensitive will up and quip, "Well, why come here if you think the place isn't so hot?"

Well, I have a ready retort. Very frankly, were you completely overwhelmed by, and enraptured with, the White House the first time you saw it?

The point is that Howard is not any less likely to attract thousands of students each year for its looks alone. Well, what drags these hordes trooping to this school year in and year out? What makes it the premier school for Black people the world over? Why did I come here when I had a wide range of choices? In fact, what is behind the Howard psyche?

Some people are always willing to reach down for the intrinsic, often intangible reasons to explain phenomena. Me, too, but I sometimes want to take mine with a pinch of the explicable. And now as to why Howard is so popular over and above the other Black schools, that pinch is getting rather hard to find.

As I said, physically Howard is not impressive - just as you might say for Columbia University in New York, for instance. The buildings here aren't exactly space age. I have seen better. Some sections of Founders Library, for example, are rickety, the shelves dark and, you might add, cobwebby. Small point. In acreage and

setting it hardly compares with sprawling, beautifully landscaped campuses like the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Coming nearer home, I am not willing to wager that Howard is more attractive than our own Morgan State University.

Howard doesn't have that stereotype of a snooty, serene college atmosphere that supposedly inspires great minds and insinuates (right or wrong) that there is some heavy academic stuff going on all the time - where you find scraggy-looking eggheads, books in armpits, eyes staring into space, forever looping off on long, lonely walks in search of inspiration.

Before anyone chops off my head, let me declare that I am properly aware of some of the reasons why Howard isn't some of the things I say it is not. For one, it shares the problems of the other great educational institutions. Like Columbia, Georgetown, etc., it is old and so suffers architectural trauma. And it is smack in the bowels of a metropolis and... not have the space to expand as much as it would like to.

Turn now to sports, the one factor that is increasingly giving big names to otherwise average schools. Here again you're likely to find that Howard is less fearsome than the raging Bison, except in soccer (which is yet to acquire full national stature in this country).

After all is said and done however, Howard to many remains the Mecca of Black people the world over. Why? Personally, I am drawn

here by a variety of reasons, none of which provides an adequate answer to my question. First, I am incurably curious. Second, there is a sneaking suspicion that unconsciously I want to be a part of the "Howard experience" whatever it is. Third, I have no doubt in my mind that I will receive a good education here.

The quality of education at Howard has never been in question. And to those who wonder if Howard really draws the cream of Black students, I say look at the cream of the Black race worldwide - in Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean - it is led with the Howard alumni. A school with that kind of record just can't be doing too much wrong.

Someone once said that this place is a zoo. Yes, of a rather pleasant kind. But isn't it the same kind of zoo you're likely to find in every other Black school?

Perhaps the best way to find out what makes Howard tick is to conduct a poll. That might come yet, meanwhile if someone knows what it's secret is - please, let's hear about it.

Victor Okoroi is a transfer student majoring in Journalism in the School of Communications. His is the first to appear in the new "Personal Projections" column, a new regular on the HILLTOP editorial page. This space is reserved for those who wish to make observations on Howard University only, and take advantage of their access to the HILLTOP.

### 1977-1978 The Hilltop Editorial Staff

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# PANORAMA

## Who's Leading Who?!

By Steven M. Jones

Since the ascendance of that buck-tooth Georgia peanut farmer to the Presidency of the United States, Black people have been anticipating great social and political upheavals to occur that would give them parity with whites in this country. These idealistic expectations were generated by Blacks' naive belief that Jimmy Carter owed, and would have to pay, a political debt to them after they provided his victory margin in the 1976 Presidential election. These dreams were also fed by Black leaders who exhorted their constituencies to vote en masse for the Georgia democrat because they felt that he could reverse the detrimental effects of the eight-year reign of a racist Republican regime.

But while these leaders were doing their hard-sell campaign pitches, they neglected to get Carter to make any firm commitments or outline any specific programs aimed at improving Blacks' current social condition. Consequently, Carter rode the Black vote into the White House without promising Blacks anything. He even got off the hook after making his infamous "ethnic purity of neighborhoods" declaration. Therefore it is not at all surprising that Carter has done little for Blacks during his first year in office despite the horror, shock and disappointment expressed by members of the Black power structure.

While a recent opinion poll by a major news magazine showed that Blacks in general still favor Carter, the

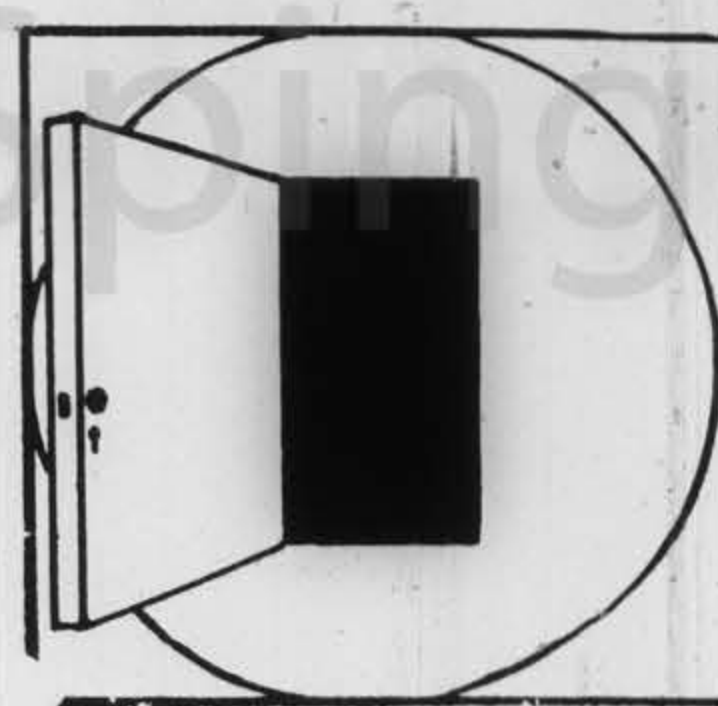
Black leaders reacted to Carter by selling wolf-tickets and tried to build public images for themselves as being angry rebels who are forwarding the interests of the Black masses. With a great deal of fanfare, these leaders staged a "Black Summit Conference" last month in which they would finally have the long-awaited showdown with the president. After it was said and done, however, Carter simply gave each of them a pat on the head, a kick in the butt, and sent them away grinning and full of "hope."

Unfortunately, hope does not solve anything and never has. Black people have been hoping in this country for 400 years and none of the fancy promises and speeches of white politicians or so-called Black leaders have ended Blacks' status as second-class United States citizens.

For all the hope and patience that Blacks have had in this country, they are still faced with an exceedingly high unemployment rate, inferior public school systems, a widening income gap and an oppressive judicial process.

Yet, instead of increasing pressure on Carter and helping to educate Blacks politically, the Black leaders tell us that we should be pleased that we now have a symbolic jobs bill that does nothing more than be symbolic. They tell us to be patient even though the quality of life deteriorates every day as more people join the army of unemployed workers. And they tell us that things will get better even as we starve, rot in jails and freeze in the streets.

Every time one of these leaders tell



## The HILLTOP OPEN COLUMN

the masses one of these lies or to continue hoping, they sell out to the white man. They sell out because they discourage rebellion by the masses and helping to keep them in their places. They sell out because they want to stay in their positions of relative power and are unwilling to sacrifice their "house-nigger" privileges. They are afraid to become true leaders by helping Blacks harness their latent social and political power and wield as an instrument for social change.

If Blacks are ever to achieve liberation in this country, they must break the leash with which these political pimps, whores, and con-men lead them. In a practical sense, Blacks must become acutely aware of their potential political and economic power and establish new strategies for combating the societal forces that are against them. Blacks have the resources to take definitive action against the power structure in the form of demonstrations, lobbying, and voting actions.

that do not require a "go-ahead" from traditional leaders.

What this does require, however, is for Black people to stop sitting around waiting for things to change by themselves or for someone to make changes for them, because if it is left up to our present leaders, nothing will upset the status quo.

Steven M. Jones is a senior print journalism major in the School of Communications.

**Panorama's Open Column is open to all Howard University students who wish to give comment on issues they deem important. The Hilltop does not intervene at any time to determine the subject matter of this column, no matter how different it might be from our stance on various issues. The columns must be submitted by Monday 5:00 p.m., of each publication week and are selected on a first come basis.**

## Student Government Viewpoints

### In Unity There Is Strength

By Jaisell Dennis

In this time of massive unemployment, increasing educational cost, and other trying factors which we as students must face, let us not forget where we come from. Let us not forget our brothers and sisters in the not so affluent sections of the city. Let us not forget the trials and tribulations we have gone through and are still going through as an oppressed race. Although we have made some progress over the past years, we are a long way from where we want to be. "On the Top" And it is only through unity that we as a race can achieve this common goal.

If everyone sits back and waits for the other guy to do something, we will not progress but rather lose the little we have gained.

It's a shame when you think that people don't know what the Bakke case is all about or the plight of the

Wilmington 10.

It is time that we, the students here at Howard prove to society that we are not just a bunch of partying, marijuana smoking adults of the new era, but that we are the future of this society and that we recognize and are not only willing but are going to take our rightful place in it.

It is time we utilized the potential we have here at Howard to benefit all. To take our vast storehouses of knowledge into the community so that we might educate others. It is time we made Howard a part of the Black Community rather than just that bourgeois institution up on the hill that gives Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets.

Howard as a whole represents just about every aspect of life vital to existing in this capitalist society from engineering to law, from medicine to allied health and the list goes on.

Isn't it time we realized that we

## Reading Between the Lines

### George Jefferson: A Case of an Anti-Hero

By Yulanda Ward

Not too many years ago, I was one of those highly impressionable black kids who spent countless hours

watching Tarzan, Superman, Shirley Temple and other nonsensical "heroes and heroines." My peers and I sat inches away from the television set anticipating the breathtaking point of catharsis when Tarzan would rescue the white hunter's daughter from the cursed hands of the African natives, Batman would first kiss, then send the evil and crooked Cat Woman (Eartha Kitt) to jail never to be heard from again, and Shirley Temple would finally pat Bill Robinson on the head for being such a good nigger.

Black youngsters today also spend an almost infinite number of hours in front of the television set, and they, too, have a set of nonsensical heroes, one of which is the epitome of membership in the black bourgeoisie - George Jefferson. These children are almost able to predict the moment when George Jefferson's mother will enter the picture and take charge of her son's household. They anxiously await each episode for the sake of curiosity. They wonder just how good ole George will be made a fool of next

week.

A close analysis of the sitcom "The Jeffersons," on which the character of George appears, results in the following conclusions:

- 1) The character of George Jefferson is a caricature of the so-called black bourgeoisie. He represents those blacks who have worked really hard and, as a result, have "made it" in this capitalistic society. Even though he supposedly "has it all" he remains empty and still seems to be searching for more.
- 2) George is a walking set of philosophical contradictions. On the one hand, he has dedicated his life to "making it," imitating white America and adopting its values. On the other hand, he is constantly bragging about his blackness and insulting his white neighbor Mr. Willis. Here, the black man is portrayed as confused and disoriented.
- 3) Directly related to the previous conclusions, George spends much of his time scolding the Willis interracial marriage. In actuality, the Willis couple symbolically represent George's inner contradictions, i.e., white values vs. blackness, and George is expressing his own self-hatred when he lashes out at the mixed couple.
- 4) George always sinks into a position of subordination in the presence of his mother. Likewise, Louise is portrayed as sensible and sophisticated as opposed to George's being confused and narrow-minded. Both instances perpetuate the Moynihan matriarchal myth of the black man being castrated at the hands of the black woman.

These four conclusions drawn from "The Jeffersons" underline the paramount importance of the fact that black people should take a long, hard look at the images being digested by their children. The character of George Jefferson is definitely negative in terms of its portrayal of and relationship to black people in America, and the continuous intake of this negative image will result in black children exhibiting and possessing the same very negative and self-destructive self-image. What is at stake is the future of black America.

In addition to projecting the emptiness of George's character, there is also an attempt here to sell blacks the "myth of black capitalism." For more information, see *The Myth of Black Capitalism* by Earl Ofari, Monthly Review Press, 1970.

Yulanda Ward is a student enrolled in the School of Communications, and is a member of the debate team.

## Black Men Should Be...

By Solomon A. Minta

After reading the article in the November 18, *Hilltop* "What is a Man," by Mikal Abbas Muharrar, I am encouraged to give a few comments of what I think is wrong with the present day Black man. It is now time for us to be able to stand firm to criticize ourselves, bad actions and deeds instead of blaming someone else. Abbas gave the definition of man from the religious point of view. God created man on this earth to enjoy, multiply and demonstrate the image of him (God). But on the part of a Black man, slavery has distorted us. Our rich heritage and culture was taken away from us. We were deprived our rights as human beings for centuries. We lived for years without a defined family institution. Our present names and national identities were imposed upon us. You all know our history so I need not to remind you. Whatever we do today is a reflection of the past. Before we can do away with anything undesirable, we should know the roots, other than that we will only be beating about the bush.

Never in your life should you entertain the idea that Black men are so dumb that we can't do anything tangible. We have been going through changes due to the so-called white man. Ever since the caucasian race set foot in Mother Africa, the Black man had been the subject of imposition, atrocity and intimidation. We shouldn't complain too much about this, but rather leave it to nature. The handwriting is on the wall. "Mene mene teckel Upharron," said the Bible meaning "Thou has been weighed in the balance and art found wanting. Thou kingdom will be taken away from you." Nothing is permanent in life. Nations and empires have risen and fallen; in this same way, the Black man will not be the subject of slavery forever.

My dream of Black domination in this whole world will not happen in a distant future; if only we Blackmen will do the best to improve our race, morally, spiritually and scientifically. It is left to us to be aware that we, too, can be somebody. It is now time for the Black man to redefine himself and stand firm to do away with all oppression through right action and right thinking. I know many of you will over look to read Abbas' article especially under the subtitle "Food for Thought."

The article briefly says a lot, and I am glad and proud of him. He should never stop writing articles like this. Even if he has to criticize me, I would be pleased, for I may change for the better. I quote "you are keeping yourself back when you allow yourself to become something less than a man." We are exposed to too much illusion, unrealistic things. The spiritual part of us is dead and only picking up whatever we confront in this world. This is the reason why the average Black man has developed many depressive habits upon his own that he generally finds himself tangled in the realm of failure.

The article stated "They are feeding us shake your booty, Superman lover, sex, sex... Within the society of man, there is nothing wrong with being a super lover, shaking your booty or anything that will make the Black man emotionally active and released. But to you, Black males, your major fault lies in here. Every Black male should prove himself to be both a capable man and lover. Black women love their men, but their men are not capable

enough to hold them as wives. Black men love only to get down with the beautiful Black girl without any planned motive. Of course, Black women are beautiful and need to be loved, a kind of love that will result in a better, strong family, with the father always at home and kids progressively studying. She doesn't want to relate to a man who cannot prove his manhood for even five years, and consequently letting the Black woman be a welfare recipient. The average Black man has contributed a lot in putting the Black woman on welfare programs, with the responsibility of raising the family on scanty money. What do you all think will be the product of a family without a father? The children will be at the mercy of the society. So I admonish you all Black men to leave my beautiful sisters alone if you know you don't fit in my definition of a man. The Black sister needs love but not necessarily a man to fill her bright future with failure and depression. In other words, if you can't afford it avoid having babies.

I have the feeling that one day things will be better for us after we have redefined ourselves and "known ourselves" as the center and originator of our every action.

This is the way I feel, and if you think this has nothing to do with Black progress, I would like to welcome your comments. It is my love and concern for the whole Black race that has compelled me to write this.

It is not all that of sugar on the part of a Black woman, but I believe the major fault lies in the Black man.

It is now time for our self-criticism instead of blaming someone else. We shouldn't allow the reflections of slavery to injure our present generation. The slaves are gone and the masters are gone. What is left is the product of slavery and the product of the masters. It is only through our correct approach to life that we may see success and progress.

Solomon A. Minta is a student majoring in Geology in the college of Liberal Arts.



## Jesus as a Cosmic Figure

By Professor Leon E. Wright

No one can ignore the engrossing appeal with which the historical Jesus has continued to fascinate humanity for now almost two thousand years. Few would choose to challenge the overpowering brilliance cast over human history by the figure of the Man of Galilee. To be sure, dogma and the fanatical embrace have ever attempted to set limits to the methods and the criteria by which this brilliance might be "properly" received. There is the burning suspicion, on the other hand, that this "light which shone in darkness" has perhaps not been definitively "comprehended" even now within the limits of either orthodox or unorthodox design. Nor is it by accident that this should be so. For it is never to be expected that the realm of abstract ideas can guarantee the consensus experimentally achieved in the realm of material things. Hence the confusion of partisan debate as to "what manner of man is this?"

It is inevitable that so remarkable an emergence should have been interpreted within the framework of con-

temporary life and thought. Accordingly, early Christian and later Greek believers saw Jesus in the light of either "messianic" or Hellenistic models dominant in their day. These world views, entailing convictions of "deliverance" and "salvation," are faithfully preserved in the New Testament accounts by those disciples, the "eyewitnesses and ministers of the word." And it is the fact that these interpretations have been "canonized" and so sanctified by ages of such acceptance that has discouraged any tendencies toward fresher, more topical, interpretations. Because, however, greatness partakes of the nature of the universal, the Jesus of history quite probably yields to no pat, simplistic finalities.

Thus, the Time Spirit demands a hearing for the disclosure of a more universally shared relevance.

For a generation, then, which has reified reality, reduced life to the level of an eventually recycled, impersonal heap, a word of Jesus suggests the contemporary recovery of an awareness — here and now! — of a more vital

human status for every man. "Consider the lilies of the field..." The thought of a Cosmic Reality to which humanity is integrally and purposefully joined merits an investigation the consequences of which can serve only to lift the sights and perspectives of a materialistically encumbered humanity to a more realistically functioning level of meaning and assured confidence. It is as though an attuned awareness of one's kind — to the lilies, birdness, humanness — guarantees an empowering response for the individual from the Total Structure, from Cosmos. Such a response would make for beauty, for enablement, for the power supremely to be.

Among Jesus' reported parables is one that addresses with corrective authority a color, a class, and nationality — conscious humanity plotting the terms of its own destruction from the vantage point of such narrowness. For "The Good Samaritan" deals less with "do-goodism" than with a quality of response which Jesus seems to endorse as "classical, the only genuine, touchstone of true religion.

Humanity at its finest, Jesus suggests, sponsors the cultivation of a universality of Compassion (the word meaning "to feel with," "to suffer with," "to experience with" another), so that one's compassion is constantly and unconditionally challenged by another's pain. The pith and core of the religion and teaching of Jesus, the cultivation of compassion undercuts and indicts the pretensions of any race, creed or piety whose highest claims or aspirations amount to anything less than this.

Finally, Jesus seems boldly to challenge a generation which views on such lowly terms the end-point of its own development. "For I say unto you, you shall be perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect." In this setting it is not necessary philosophically to argue the abstractions of "eternity" or theologially to encumber the meaning of the Ultimate Ideal. Rather, Jesus holds a mirror to humanity in the first as well as the twentieth century. The "nobler race" is far from attainment. Sophisticated technology and the potential mastery of outer space is far from achieving the spiritual and

moral mutation possible only to a humanity more realistically attuned to the total scheme of things — to Cosmos. Hence the necessity for a far more rigorously disciplined and informed exploration and awareness of inner space, through the real meaning of prayer and accompanying creative silence. In this context, the present elementary stages of man's moral and spiritual attainment allow for no final dogmatic fixities of speech and practice. A spiritually mature humanity — in however dim and distant a future — will have found its center of gravity in this sense of Cosmic belonging, and have found its most characteristic social expression in a universally felt compassion.

Until then, the historical Jesus would view indulgently all merely timebound forms and preachments in his name making for an attainment less than this. Indeed, this is the timeless thrust of a spiritual giant, a man for all seasons, one whose appeal in such terms will never die.

Leon E. Wright is a professor in Howard's School of Religion.

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Do you have some vital information  
to share with Others? Interested  
in being a "Panorama" columnist?

Come to HILLTOP office at 5 p.m.  
today.



# HOWARD UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICE

## 636-6870

### CONSUMER'S GUIDE TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICE

"I don't seem to be able to make any real friends—either males or females. I just feel lonely and said."

"I often wonder why I am in college. I feel I don't have any real purpose in being here."

This semester the University Counseling Service (UCS) offers a wide variety of programs for men and women in Howard's undergraduate and graduate schools and colleges. Staff, faculty and community clients are also eligible for some of the individual and group services we provide.

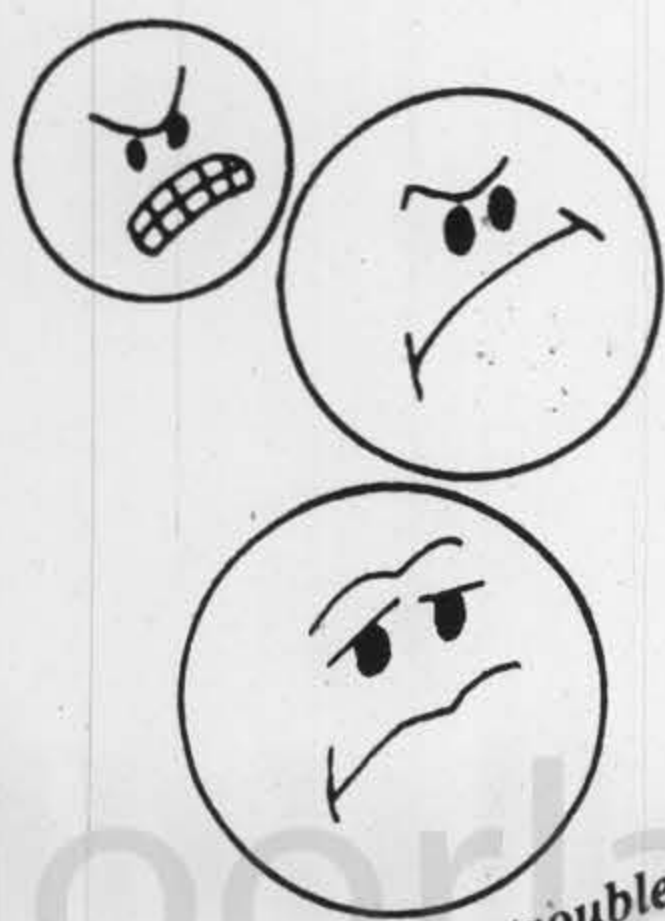
Licensed psychologists and skilled educational consultants provide personal, career, educational, and life skills counseling; as well as a host of test information and interpretation services.

We hope you will consider the advantages UCS may have for you and be in touch with us. JUST CALL 636-6870 OR DROP IN AT THE UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICE BUILDING, on the corner of 4th Street and Howard Place.

HOWARD  
UNIVERSITY  
COUNSELING  
SERVICE



"I am having troubles at home. I don't know what to do about them."



"I am having trouble in deciding on a major."

#### CAREER ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Skilled counselors, interest tests, and occupational information are made available to help you to explore ideas you have about yourself and career opportunities. Students who have not decided on a career major are encouraged to take advantage of our weekly Career Orientation Program on the following days:

Mondays, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m. — Freshmen & Sophomores  
Fridays, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m. — Juniors & Seniors

If these days are not convenient, simply call and make an appointment for some alternate time.

#### SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL GROUPS AND WORKSHOPS

TITLE OF GROUP/WORKSHOP	WEEKLY MEETING DAY & TIME	STARTING DATE	DURATION
ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION GROUP	Fridays, 2:10-3:00 p.m.	Feb. 3rd	10 Weeks
ASSERTION TRAINING WORKSHOP	Wednesdays, 3:30-5:00 p.m.	Feb. 8th	5 Weeks
BEING SINGLE	Thursdays, 12:00-1:00 p.m.	Jan. 19th	10 Weeks
BLACK WOMEN'S GROUP	Tuesdays, 5:00-6:30 p.m.	Jan. 17th	10 Weeks
JOGGING GROUP	Saturdays, 8:00-9:30 a.m.	Feb. 11th	10 Weeks
MALE-FEMALE INTERACTION	Fridays, 12:00-1:30 p.m.	Jan. 18th	10 Weeks
MEN'S PERSONAL GROWTH GROUP	Thursdays, 3:00-4:30 p.m.	Jan. 26th	10 Weeks
MOODS OF MUSIC	Mondays, 5:00-6:00 p.m.	Feb. 6th	10 Weeks
RAP SESSION (will meet in Room B-21 of Douglas Hall)	Mondays, 4:00-5:30 p.m.	Feb. 6th	10 Weeks
TEST ANXIETY REDUCTION	Wednesday, 4:00-5:00 p.m.	Jan. 25th	10 Weeks

ONE-DAY WORKSHOP: GESTALT AWARENESS, Thursday, March 7, 1978, 8:00 - 10:00 a.m.

IMPORTANT! With the exception of the "Rap Session" ALL OTHER GROUPS AND WORKSHOPS WILL MEET AT THE UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICE.

\*\*\*\*\*REGISTRATION WILL TAKE PLACE DURING THE FIRST DAY OF THE GROUP\*\*\*\*\*

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DURING THE FIRST DAY OF THE GROUP\*\*\*\*\*

#### NATIONAL TESTING

As a certified national testing center, the University Counseling Service (UCS) administers various national testing programs in conjunction with the Educational Testing Service and the American College Testing Program.

##### Spring Testing Schedule

A TELEPHONE COUNSELING SERVICE—To help individuals during crisis resulting from personal or environmental distress by providing:

- \*\* emotional reassurance of a listener
- \*\* support of a referral service
- \*\* direct information

Students wishing to volunteer should contact Mr. Russell Brown at 636-6870.

Test	Dates Given
Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL)	Feb. 11th, April 15th, June 17th.
Graduate Records Examination (GRE)	Feb. 25th, April 22nd, June 10th.
Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)	March 11, May 6, June 3rd.
Graduate Management Admissions Test (GMAT)	March 18th, July 8th.
Law School Admission Test (LSAT)	April 15th, July 15th.
Medical College Admission Test (MCAT)	April 15th.
Academy of Certified Social Workers (ACSW)	May 22nd.

Registration forms for the different tests may be obtained from the University Counseling Service. Registration forms should be submitted approximately six weeks before the actual test date. For additional information contact Dr. Gwendolyn Puryear at 636-6870.

#### STUDENT SPECIAL SERVICES (SSS)

The SSS project provides comprehensive support services to eligible\* students to aid them in making a successful adjustment to college. Some of the activities for the spring semester include:

**Educational Programs**  
Tutorial Services  
Career/Vocational Workshops  
Study Skills Workshops  
Group Counseling

**Cultural/Recreational**  
TIMBUKTU Play (Jan 26)  
Bullets' Basketball  
Volleyball Games

Director: Mr. Roosevelt Adams  
For further information Contact Ms. Nickole Scott at 636-7932.

"I freeze up on exams and tests. I get so nervous I can't think."



# Black Spectrum

## "I am the same Paul... I must keep fighting"

### Jones Falls Short in Portrayal of Robeson



Portrait of Robeson as "The Emperor Jones."

by Sharon (Jamila) Bess  
Hilltop Staffwriter

I am the same Paul. I must keep fighting until I'm dying.

True — it was a difficult task. The production crew, writers and actors all tried to capture and relate the life and private world of Paul Robeson. He was a man so great souled, so paradoxically public and private that the production could not help but have its share of pluses and minuses.

The play consisted of four movements: 1) Paul as a young man, 2) Paul in his college days at Rutgers University, 3) Paul in Europe, 4) Paul as a mature actor and crusader for human rights.

The role of Paul Robeson was played by James Earl Jones. Although it was a one-man show almost throughout the play Robeson was accompanied on stage by his life-long friend and pianist

Lawrence Brown, played by Burt Wallace.

In his own right, Wallace came breathtakingly close to stealing the show. He was a marvelous prop. His slender, agile fingers assisted the script in transporting the audience from one time and place to another — a perfect personification of the mood of the times. Unfortunately he had only a few lines, but he delivered them with eloquence only outdone by his appearance.

Because of his physical stature and presence, Jones is probably the only professional actor other than Geoffrey Holder who could convincingly play the lead role. It is his stature and presence that saved Jones throughout a sometimes failing performance.

During the first movement with Robeson as a young man, Jones was fairly good in his characterization. His



James Earl Jones played Paul Robeson, Sr.

movements were awkward and his eyes connotated a sort of simpleness and naivete indicative of most youth. As Robeson grew older, however, Jones lost his grip somewhat on the character's development.

Perhaps himself a victim of the image many have of Paul Robeson which looms larger than life and intimidates to a degree, Jones proceeded carefully — not assuming too much. He vacillated between his strength and weakness — sometimes seemingly uncertain of the accuracy of his own portrayal. Surprisingly and regrettably so he even forgot his lines at some points in the play.

On the other hand, there are times when he touched what Robeson must have really been like: a gentle giant rendering pointed/poetic allegories, a charmer of a man/artist/crusader.

Some of the most urgent and impressive scenes in the play were: 1) when Robeson made a frustrated attempt at being a lawyer, his race a major drawback, 2) in the Soviet Union where he learned racism has caused the death of a 12-year old friend and 3) in Peekskill, New York during the Red Summer of 1919 when racism in America began a new and horrifying epic.

Highs and lows considered, it wasn't a bad evening of theater. For those who never met Paul Robeson it was as good a place as any to begin for, indeed, Robeson is a worthy hero.

"Paul loved people of all colors and of many nations. He loved justice, freedom, and compassion. He had no tolerance for injustice, oppression, or tyranny. Few men in their lifetime bequeath a legacy to the living." — U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young.

### Robeson On Robeson

by Kervin Simms  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Paul Robeson, Jr., the son of the late Paul Robeson, Sr., led a panel discussion in Douglass Hall on December 6. Also included on the panel were Ossie Davis, Gayla Cook, Acklynn Lynch, George P. Murphy, and the mediator of the panel, John Oliver Killens. The panel spoke on the life of Paul Robeson, Sr. and allegations of the play, "Paul Robeson" starring James Earl Jones.

The following interview was held with Paul Robeson, Jr. after the discussion.

**Hilltop: Give me a descriptive analysis of your father, the kind of man he was.**

**Robeson, Jr.:** There were several fundamental things about my father. First, he always believed in following his principles rather than the idea of "what's in it for me." His philosophy, as he got from his father, was to always do what's right no matter what the cost. If you feel it's right and you know it's right then don't let anybody let you do anything else. He lived his life that way.

Second, he believed in being the best that you can possibly be, that you can always be better than what you are so never stop trying to be better. He believed you should study to be the best that you can.

My father never stopped studying after he finished school. He learned some 25 languages (He made a principle of learning languages.) He studied music and many other things.

Thirdly, he believed in self-discipline, that you should work and do the best that you can, but that you should organize yourself, be disciplined and try to improve yourself every day of your life.

Finally, he always felt his own personal success didn't mean anything if his people were oppressed.

**Hilltop: What can we as students do to negate the derogatory image of Paul Robeson, Sr. perpetuated by the media and government?**

**Robeson, Jr.:** The best thing to do is to go out and find information that is original, his own words, his own writings, don't stop at things that other people have written about him. It will take work. But if a student gets this knowledge they can use it not only to undo the damage done to my father's image, but also to benefit from the knowledge and experience that is in his writings by using it in your own way.

**Hilltop: What is your reason for stating in the Washington Post that the play starring James Earl Jones was a fictionalized and grossly distorted portrait of your father?**

**Robeson, Jr.:** I made that statement because the essence of the kind of man he was, what he was concerned with, and what he did especially for his people was not portrayed. The essence of him was left out or in some instances changed so he became on the stage a person that he was not. His image was cut down so as to make him much smaller a man than he was.

**Hilltop: Why did you turn down the invitation from Don Gregory, the producer of the play, to have a hand in the creative works of the play? Also, why did you refuse to aid Dorothy Gilliam (she states this in her preface) in**

the biography about your father?

**Robeson, Jr.:** She (Gilliam) said I didn't help or hinder her, which is true. I don't endorse or participate in projects about my father that people are writing for commercial purposes. Someday, I will get involved in one (a project) in which I control the final product. If somebody else is going to write something, I will give them the same access to the information as a scholar would have, that is to the facts. But I'm not going to endorse someone's story about Paul Robeson. I'm not into that business, especially when it is a commercial thing.

What I did for Gilliam was that she had access to the clippings and other factual information about my father, and I would provide to the people doing the play the same facts. There's no reason to hide facts.

When there is a play, book or film in which I'm involved, I will control the results so I'll be sure of what comes out. What they wanted to do, especially in the instance of the play, was to be able to say Paul Robeson, Jr. was a consultant for us, and if what they say isn't representative of my father, they can say they had my endorsements. Well, I'm not in that kind of tricky bag!

**Hilltop: Are you or anybody you know planning to write a play or book that you would consider a true depiction of your father's life?**

**Robeson, Jr.:** Well, Lloyd Brown of New York who knew my father for 20 years or more is doing a biography on

my father on the basis of a contract he signed with my father and Alfred Knopf, a major publisher in New York. My father gave him exclusive access to unpublished materials in his collection to do that. So, that's the book that has full access to my father's papers.

**Hilltop: Where are the models that we as Black people can emulate to find our answers?**

**Robeson, Jr.:** First thing my father said was before we emulate, we must become first class citizens. That's number one on the agenda. His view was that the only way you can get rid of racism is to get rid of capitalism, and you need some kind of socialism in order to get rid of racism.

The model of socialism, American people (Black and white) would have to figure out for themselves since there are all kinds of socialist countries and most are different. There are many ways of getting to the goat of socialism or communism. You get to where you are going in your own way, but first you have to be sure about where you are going and how and who you're going with. Black people should think about this and come to a conclusion as a people. We shouldn't look to no Messiah to think for us. We should look and see for ourselves.

**Hilltop: Do you profess the same ideology as your father?**

**Robeson, Jr.:** Yes, I believe in those principles very firmly.

**Hilltop: How do you look at the Pan-Africanists and their struggle?**



Paul Robeson, Jr.

**Robeson, Jr.:** First my father was a nationalist and an internationalist at the same time. He felt that working people (Black and white) all over the world should unite with their common problems. Yet, he was a firm believer in the independent Black struggle. He thought they shouldn't be controlled by others. But yet, you have to have allies. So he was both a nationalist and an internationalist but he also realized you had to appreciate your own culture and their own, learn to do for and develop them both yourselves, and find out as much as you can appreciate others as they can from all the reliable sources they can find.

**Hilltop: Would you give some advice to the (H.U.) students?**

**Robeson, Jr.:** I have no advice but that they should think on their own, learn to do for and develop them both yourselves, and find out as much as you can appreciate others as they can from all the reliable sources they can find.

### The Lesbian Community Speaks

By Sandhi Smalls  
Hilltop Staffwriter

On Monday, November 28th, the Washington Area Women's Center held its weekly meeting in the lounge of the Center. Its topic — The Lesbian Community in Washington — attracted an amalgamated group.

The all-white group of heterosexuals, lesbians, bisexuals, asexuals, celibates, and the sexually uncommitted discussed some of the problems they encountered in search of a lesbian community in Washington and its surrounding area.

The group generally defined a lesbian community as "a coalition of radical lesbians and closeted lesbians who are openly accepted by the straight community."

Many of the participants felt that there were no places lesbians could go where they would be readily accepted. Bars, clubs, discos and other places of social gatherings, they claimed, were occupied mostly by "straights" or gay men.

One woman said, "In places where straights as well as gays are found, I never really enjoy myself. Once I had a very bad experience with a woman. I asked her to dance with me and it just so happens that she was straight and accompanied by a young man. I was embarrassed and yelled at on the dance floor. Since then, I've been very careful when I approach someone."

The general consensus of the group was that there were no major activities available to lesbians and no meeting places large enough to hold a mass of them at once. With

more activities, the group felt that three immediate problems could be solved: (1) Established lesbian groups would be given the chance to meet other lesbians, (2) Closeted lesbians could come out of hiding and release their long hidden identities and (3) The lesbians would be free from ridicule and criticisms of the straight community.

The women felt that gay men were more successful in their undertakings simply because they receive more financial back-up from many social organizations. On the other hand, lesbian groups, they felt, have no financial back-up, very poor public relations, and almost invisible sister organizations.

The Washington Area Women's Group strongly believes that being firstly a woman and secondly a lesbian is instant double jeopardy. Because of this, they feel all women should support their efforts in breaking what they call, "woman's fear of woman."

This they attribute to society's rejection of close

woman/woman relationships and close man/man relationships. "Society," the group agreed, has made us fearful of showing affection to those who understand us most — those of our own sex."

The Washington Area Women's Center houses walls and walls of art works and pictures of female topics by women artists. The group offers an informal setting in which women share lifestyles and attitudes about the many aspects of being a woman in American society. It allegedly serves as a communication line for all women.

The Group began in October 1975 as a platform for discussing relationships among straight and gay women. Topics explored since then include role-playing, anger, high-school women, coming out, bisexuality, and the beauty market.

The Center's concept of womanhood is "woman expanding by woman direction." The group strongly believes in a positive woman image and the need for "woman-space."

All persons interested in writing for  
Black Spectrum, the feature section,  
should attend a  
meeting at The Hilltop today,  
at 6 pm.

JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JANVIER	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ENERO	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1978	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

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used to benefit the victims of apartheid.



## Black Spectrum

## until I'm dying."- Paul Robeson, 1898-1976

"His Life Was Not Tragic... but Deep and Committed"

By Patrice E. Lee  
HILLTOP Staffwriter

In a WHUR-FM radio broadcast in early December 1977, Paul Robeson Jr. said that the play "Paul Robeson" presented a "distorted" image of the life of Paul Robeson. During the interview Robeson Jr. also said that the play was based on a book written by Dorothy Butler Gilliam, PAUL ROBESON: All-American. A veteran journalist of both the Black and white press, Ms. Gilliam is presently assistant editor of the Washington Post's Style section.

In the following interview Ms. Gilliam gives some insight into her motivation for researching and writing the book, in addition to

clarifying charges made by Robeson Jr.

Hilltop: Paul Robeson Jr. has said that "it's obvious" to him that the scripts for the play "Paul Robeson" came from your book, Paul Robeson: All-American. How do you respond to this veiled charge that you are involved in a conspiracy to distort the heroic image of Paul Robeson?

Gilliam: Let me begin at the beginning. First of all, I do not know the playwright, and I was as surprised and as shocked as anybody to hear the charge that Mr. Robeson made. I certainly have given no one permission to use my work. And as to the charge of involvement in any kind of conspiracy, I think that is — certainly from my point of view — patently absurd.

Hilltop: What was your motivation for writing the book?

Gilliam: My main motivation was the desire to resurrect a giant of heroic proportions. I got interested in the book in a kind of routine way. When I went to cover a salute to Robeson in 1973, and at that time it was clear it was more than just some kind of a salute — here was a man that had been made a kind of "non-person" in this country, a man whose reputation had been whittled down to a single, sick charge. And so my motivation was the feeling of irateness at what had happened to Robeson, the curiosity about the real story that yet still had not been told, and because I thought millions of Americans particularly Black young people had been robbed of his image and his model. I also thought it was a good story, as a journalist.

Hilltop: Did you start your research with any particular expectation about Robeson, a sort of hypothesis?

Gilliam: No, I had no hypotheses. I think if you will look at people like Dr. J. Saunders Redding, Minority Voices, June 1977 in his review of the book talked about this, that so often biographers go in with a point of view that they are trying to uphold. What he thought was the strength of my book was that I had not gone in with that. What I wanted to do is try to tell the full story. I wanted to show the life of Robeson, and the development of Robeson in his time and as a product of his time and as a man ahead of his time. I think in every instance that was Robeson. I had absolutely no particular viewpoint that I was trying to espouse.

Hilltop: Did you have any knowledge, prior to Robeson (the play and Robeson Jr.) coming to town of his response to your book?

Gilliam: No. When my book came out a year ago, I sent him a copy, early on. One of the first copies went to him. I sent him a short accompanying letter, saying that it was a labor of love.

The kind of book I was trying to write, let me elaborate a bit, was one for a broad audience. I was not trying to write a scholarly book. This simply means, in terms of research and research techniques, one does not do less research but one simply reduced what might, in a scholarly book, to two pages — into what is one, hopefully cogent, line or two.

Hilltop: Do you think that consideration might have minimized the effectiveness

of what you were trying to do?

Gilliam: No.  
Hilltop: Would you explain more fully how you document your book?

Gilliam: My documentation took several forms. I spent several weeks in the Robeson Archives in New York City. I often saw Mr. Robeson, coming in and out, at that time. After that, I was in constant touch with the then curator of the Archives, Roberta Dent. That was some of the research I also interviewed, literally, dozens of people who knew Robeson. I tried to talk to people who knew him intimately, who knew him from different points of view. I tried to know people who had perhaps seen him merely as a performer, or as a singer, so that I got very different perspectives. I, of course, tried to see Mr. Robeson himself, and that was not possible. I tried to get all the existing materials from the library at Rutgers, from the Harry S. Truman Library, I used the Library of Congress.



Dorothy Gilliam, author of Paul Robeson: All-American

I used as many college libraries as I thought were pertinent.

I used material from the National Archives. I used films from the American Film Institute and other places. I used FBI records and files, as much as I could. That was a long, long struggle to get those materials — and even then I didn't get the really important materials that I wanted or felt that I needed. I did research at the Moorland-Spingarn Room, at the New York City Public Library, the Columbia University Library — that's where a lot of the papers on the 50s are. The research was rather enormous.

Hilltop: Why wasn't John O. Killens used more extensively in your book? I understand he knew Robeson personally.

Gilliam: How do you know how extensively I used him?

Hilltop: I just saw one reference in the back of your book.

Gilliam: Every reference was not noted. A lot of material was used over and over. A lot of times I would use something as background or for attribution and wouldn't particularly reference the person. When you're writing the book you get so much material. There were things that I didn't use because I didn't get verification. There were certain directions I might have gone in at certain points but I could not verify them, so I had to leave out. A lot of the things I got from Killens I used as verification of certain things but I didn't use him in the note as a source.

Hilltop: In reference to James Earl Jones as his portrayal of Paul Robeson in the play of the same name, Paul Robeson Jr. said that he felt that the artist does "bear a responsibility for the result beyond the artistic proficiency" with which he does his work. Others agree with him. Do you feel that you have the same responsibility as a journalist?

Gilliam: I don't want to get into any implied criticism of James Earl Jones. I'd like to make that clear. Of course, I think I have a responsibility — in everything I do. It's hard to exercise it. It's tough being a Black journalist on a predominantly white paper. There are consistent pressures. In terms of the book, I certainly accept full responsibility for everything that's there. I think the Black journalist, the Black person in this country has a particular responsibility, has an added responsibility. You really do make your choices as Robeson said, that you're going to push for freedom or slavery. I think we all do it in the way we feel we can do it best. Some people choose different ways. I very definitely feel that responsibility.

Hilltop: Robeson Jr. charged that people have taken "commercial advantage" of the public's sense of remorse and guilt. Has there been any "commercial response" to your book?

Gilliam: The book has gone into a third printing, but they are reasonably small printings. I was hoping for a wider distribution of the book. I can't say whether it's the public's sense of remorse and nostalgia, I'd like to hope it's because it is a good book because I have tried to give an objective picture because I think Robeson, of all people,

could stand it. One of the friends, one of Robeson's close friends that I interviewed, said that the whole story had to come out, warts and all. And nothing can take away from the absolutely heroic dimensions. And nobody could be more concerned than I with projecting what is a correct image of him. When you're dealing with what approaches a Robeson, it's really very difficult to diminish him. I know that we hear people talk about the trivialization and what is intended — and it's a very difficult point. And I certainly give to Robeson Jr. the passion of a son for his father. I think that his work in protecting that image is very important.

Hilltop: Did you see the play? If so, what did you think of it?

Gilliam: I really think that that it would be a mistake, at this point, to comment on the play.

Hilltop: Maya Angelou is quoted as saying that "people live in relation to their heroes." Albert Murray, in his book, The Hero & The Blues makes the same analysis. How do you feel about this?

Gilliam: Yes, I believe that, and I do think that this analysis could and should influence Black or minority artists whether they are journalists, no novelists, actors, musicians. I think sometimes in real life it is really difficult for some people to make a strong statement in this regard. But I think John Killens one said that "Robeson was the Big Daddy of all Black artists," and Baldwin made some similar statements that "Robeson always came out with something more than man-size."

because here is a man who had virtuoso artistry and who fused that artistry with his political beliefs, and of course, became untenable. Heroes should influence your ideas, absolutely. They become a part of your output as an artist. And I think that is the joy of Robeson. People talk about the tragedy of Robeson — Robeson was not tragic — here is a man who lived a very deep and committed life.



This Week's Best

## SHORT STORY

A Song For Papa

By Mia

I remember when I was just a youngster, Papa used to take me to Civil Rights meetings with him. I was too young then to understand his greatness, his strength. And yet, today when I look back on it I think that even at the tiny age of three, I sensed that my Papa was a great man that he was a good man. And that's why today I'm singing for my granddaddy.

Papa, you are the power source of our family, like the omnipotent Sun with its revolving planets — depending on it for light, depending on it for growth, depending on it for strength. Some men neglect their families to help their people, others neglect their people to protect their families. But somewhere somehow, amidst the hate and prejudice of this environment, you found the happy medium: you treated your family and your people as one.

It seems so strange talking down to you like this. So, can I lie down beside you? ... thanks, Papa. You know what? I can't begin to imagine what our family would've been like without your influence. As poor as you and grandma were, you managed to send all your seven children to college. You taught them strength and pride and the beauty of being black and poor. For merely to be able to survive under those conditions is, in itself, beautiful. It takes a special kind of strength, a strength that your children have passed down to us.

Daddy told me how after they finished college, they couldn't return to their hometown to teach work. White folks here wouldn't hire your children. But, luckily, with eight years of formal education, you owned a few small businesses which your children were able to use as a crutch, and which we still have as a crutch today. You know, I think about all you knew and did with such little formal education, and I feel totally ignorant. But, always the thought of knowing your blood runs through my veins makes me proud.

And yet, you still had time for your people — organizing freedom rallies, leading in Civil Rights marches, pushing for desegregation, transporting people to election polls, transporting black rural children to the black city schools where they could only attend, speaking out against racist wrongs.

White folks threatened to kill you several times. But threats of death did no silence you. So the white folks quit threatening.

I love you so much, Papa, that's why when I think about what they did to you, I could go out of mind. The white girl driving the car said it was a car accident — but someone told daddy and he told me that it was not an accident, but a conspired incident; that it was not a red car, but several white men who struck you, Papa, who brutally beat you until they had martyred Another Black King.

When Daddy told me, I felt the pain in his voice — the feeling of defeat. Cause we both knew, Daddy and me, that those murderers were no ordinary southern cracker white folk, they were representatives of the forces that be. But don't worry, Papa, we never told Grandma the Truth — better to let her believe that white girl's lies, better to spare her this haunting agony.

We feel so helpless. I know you'd know exactly what to do. But how are we, our "insignificant" black family, supposed to fight the system? Excuse the expression, but how in the hell are we supposed to fight some folks who've been randomly and systematically killing all their lives? Those BASTARDS! Those yellow-bellied Bastards! They couldn't buy you, so, they killed you.

No They "think" they killed you. Because I don't want to ever say you're "dead," since that's what they wanted to do, "kill you." Asses. Don't let them realize that a cause as great as yours is immortal!

I can't fight like you did, Papa. Maybe I've been stifled by too much these white folks' "formal education." I can't fight like you did. So, I'm singing for you, Papa, singing from the mountains to the shores — singing like no one's ever sung before — singing 'til my life is no more — singing just for YOU.

Arlene Waifer has won a ticket to see "Timbuktu" for last month's best short story of the week.

## Black Spectrum Viewpoint

## Little or Nothing?

By Nesha Jenkins  
Feature Editor

Indeed Black folk in the media and arts have come a long way since the day when seeing a Black person on the screen was a near phenomenon. During those times Black families would gather around a neighbor's television grateful for the chance to see someone on the screen to whom they could relate. Indeed, Black folk have come a long way since then.

Or have we? Through a study of Afro-American history, one will find that "leaders" and "idols" have always been important to the masses of Black people. Whether it was Marcus Garvey or WEB Dubois, whether it was Sweet Daddy Grace or Father Divine, whether it was Dr. King or Malcolm X — the Black masses has always needed something to look up to, to set an example, to give them hope.

Today when there seems to be a void in the position of Black leaders, the masses seem to be leaning more heavily on the media and the performing arts to fulfill that end. Unfortunately, this new trend is to the dismay of the Black image self-concept.

Because one of the greatest fears of this system is the potential strength of the Black masses, there seems to be a conspiracy to keep that masses weak, to keep it ignorant of its strength. And what better way to do it than through the media and the performing arts?

The production, "Paul Robeson" was well intended. Yet, some of Robeson's closest associates (Carlton Goodlet, Coretta Scott King, and Lerone Bennett, to name a few) call it a "pernicious perversion of the essence of Paul Robeson." The movie, "The Great White Hope," based on the life of Jack Johnson was also well intended, and yet, experts say it is clearly a distortion. Weekly television shows like "The Jeffersons" and "Good Times" may be well intended, but indeed they are distortions of realistic Black family life. Indeed, the list can go on and on.

There seems to be a pattern here, or should I dare say "a conspiracy." Many communicators and entertainers argue that some realisms must be altered "for dramatic purposes." But can we afford to be so naive as to believe that there is a line of demarcation between politics and the arts? Indeed, we can not. For in this country, politics and the arts are but tools for each other.

And yet, the greatest problem is not that those who control the media and arts are iconoclastic to Blacks and Black leaders. One of the great problems is that, for the most part, the masses are unaware of this. Most Blacks accept what they see as "truth" without taking the time to research it, without realizing the subliminal tactics used to influence them. As well, another great problem lies in that Black performers are not more conscientious.

Some may argue that this criticism is too harsh, or even that it is highly presumptuous. But, in the words of Gale Cooke, a Robeson scholar, "when you're dealing with the people's minds, you have to be able to take the heat of political scrutiny."

As well, many may argue that it is better to have some representation on the stage/screen than none at all. I argue that this is false. If Black communicators/performers are going to only portray negative and false images, then the masses of Black people are better off without.

Indeed, a little education is a dangerous thing.

## Because of Merit or Because of Sex?

By Leslie Harrell  
HILLTOP Staffwriter

How many times were you seduced today?

Chances are, you don't know the answer. As far as advertising men are concerned, you're not supposed to know, according to Wilson Bryan Key, author of the popular book *Subliminal Seduction*.

Key has written an excellent account of the secret ways that advertisers arouse our desires to buy certain products. Most of the public is unaware that they are being constantly bombarded and unconsciously manipulated by the tactic of subliminal persuasion in television commercials and printed ads.

Key explains that subliminal motivation is a relatively young but powerful mechanism that has recently received a phenomenal amount of attention.

Advertising agencies have employed experienced psychologists and psychoanalysts to conduct research on more effective ways to persuade, motivate, and influence the consumer.

These professional persuaders have probed the human mind in order to find the hidden and unknown reasons why we buy certain products.

Their research is designed to influence our behavior by discovering our vulnerabilities, weaknesses, aspirations, beliefs, and characteristics, in order to unconsciously manipulate us.

Most television commercials as described by Key have two main components. First, the conscious-level functions as a device to relax the viewer mentally. The advertiser imposes on the consumer a commercial that is intentionally awkward and disorganized. In fact, Key

reports a survey which showed that the worst commercials seemed to have sold the most.

Key further states, "An effective television commercial is purposely designed to insult the viewers' intelligence, penetrating our defenses."

Secondly, commercials have to have a definite purpose. Here the objective is for commercials to act as "subliminal pills" to trigger the unconscious mind.

Key's research of the concept of sublimination shows that most commercials employing subliminal techniques are sexually oriented. All of them contain some type of message that consists of scenes revealing sensual and genital areas of the body.

Many of the actors selected for commercials are chosen because of their exotic body language. When these sexually motivated commercials are viewed in slow motion, the primary emphasis is placed on sexual stimuli to initiate a response from the consumer.

Throughout *Subliminal Seduction* Key gives vivid examples of the sexual acts inserted in advertisements. One example of this type of surreptitious manipulation as described by Key is found in

the Noxzema Shaving Cream commercial.

In this advertisement a man's beard is shown completely covered with lather while strip tease music is played in the background. With each stroke of the razor, he removes a portion of his beard. Subconsciously male viewers symbolize a burlesque dancer stripping her clothes, one piece at a time. After viewing the commercial, says Key, men identify the act of shaving as an erotic experience and think that if they purchase the product they will receive sexual gratification with every shave.

By reading Wilson Key's *Subliminal Seduction* you'll be able to detect things you have never seen before. You'll be able to answer questions like: Why the camel on the cigarette pack had just one hump, where the dirty words in an ad for children's dolls can be found, how an ice cube in a liquor ad can turn you on, and the place in a TV commercial where you can view obscene acts.

Once you've read the book you'll begin to ask yourself, "Have I purchased this product because of its merit or because I was sexually aroused?"

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# Sports

## Cagers Face Morgan State

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University basketball team will be tested early in its Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference season tomorrow when it takes on arch-rival Morgan State.

Morgan defeated the Bison three times last season including an 82-77 triumph in the MEAC title game. Although the Bears have a new coach in former assistant Aaron Johnson, Morgan has virtually the same personnel that it had last season. MEAC Most Valuable Player Eric (the Pencil) Evans (6'9), high-scoring Maurice Jennings and power forward Anthony Young are the team's top players.

The Bison are 1-0 in league play after defeating the Delaware State Hornets 75-58 Tuesday night in the D.C. Armory. As usual, Gerald Glover led the Bison charge with 19 points while Carlton Richardson and Dorian Dent chipped in with 12 and 10 points respectively.

Delaware State, coached by former Howard mentor Marshall Emery, tried to make a game of it early in the first half. After Howard jumped out to a 14-4 lead, the Hornets fought back to take a brief 20-19 lead with four minutes left in the half. But the Bison outscored Delaware 17-6 in the final four minutes as Glover scored six points and Richardson added four to give Howard a 36-26 halftime lead.

Howard got its offense working in the second half and scored several easy layups and with 10 minutes left in the game was in complete control 58-40. At that point Delaware made its final run at the Bison by scoring eight straight points to cut the lead to just 10 points but was



Photos By Paul A. Greene

Point guard Gerald Gaskins drives against Delaware State.

never able to get any closer than that.

The victory ended a two-game skid by the Bison, who dropped games to St. Bonaventure 104-84 and Gannon 86-76 after being idle for three weeks. Both of those games were played last week and were the first competition for the team since mid-December. Howard had been scheduled to play in the Martin Luther King Christmas Tournament in Chicago but it was cancelled.

Before making that disastrous road trip to New York and Pennsylvania, the Bison had streaked to five straight wins. After routing

Hampton and George Mason, Howard faced a run-and-gun team from Norfolk State and blew the Virginia team out of Burr gymnasium 79-69.

The game was tied at 45-45 at halftime but the fast-breaking Bison used a full-court press to shut out Norfolk for almost nine minutes and opened up a 67-47 lead. The game was never in doubt the rest of the way.

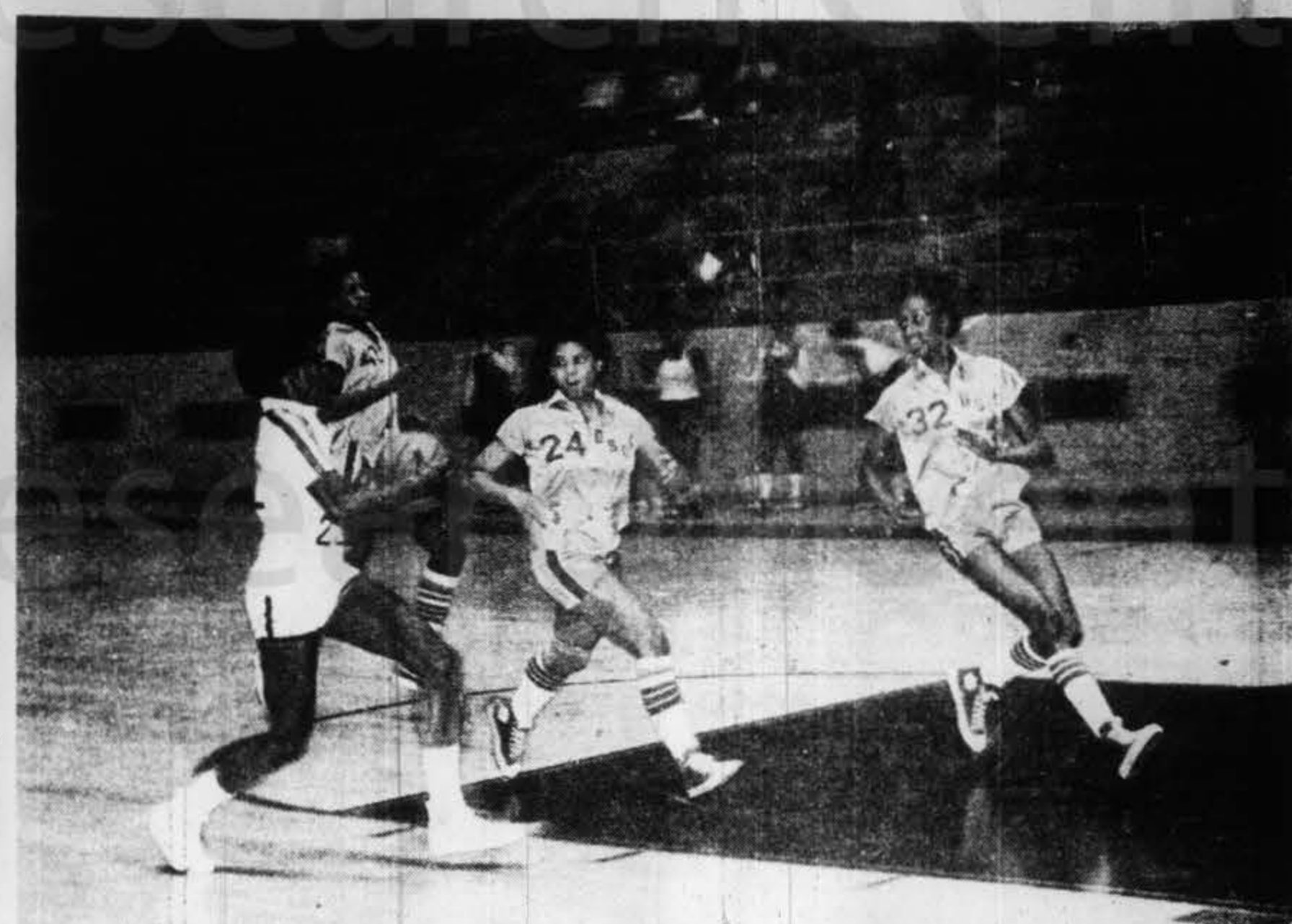
Mike Nettles keyed the Bison victory with 21 points and 8 rebounds while guard Nathaniel Speight scored a season 18 points. Gerald Gaskins directed the game from the point guard position and finished with 11 points



Mike Nettles has been instrumental in the Bison's surge

and six assists even though he pulled out an easy 89-86 victory. Glover scored 20 points and snatched 15 rebounds while Nettles broke from the starting scored 19 points with 19 rebounds to lead the team by as many as 25 points in the second half on their way to a game wrapped up with just 75-63 win. Forward Glover scored 16 points leading 86-79 but State's apiece, and Speight had 12 points. Nettles and Dent controlled the game with 20 points, the boards for the Bison as scored the next five points to they combined for 22 points to lead to 86-84 with 27 rebounds.

The front court tandem of Glover and Nettles proved too much for Virginia State sinking two free throws after four nights later as the Bison he was fouled intentionally.



Bisonette drives to the hoop in 61-47 win over Delaware State.

## Bisonettes on Winning Track

By Gwenevere D. James  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University Bisonettes started off their season by slaughtering the University of the District of Columbia, by a score of 95-28. Charlene Marks led the Bisonettes with 21 points, followed by Debra Davis with 18 points.

The Bisonettes went into a short slump, losing two games in a row to the University of Maryland, 105-49, and to Chevy Chase State, 81-50. Mary

Briesa led the Maryland Terrapins with a score of 18 points, followed by Betsy Bailey, with 17 points. In the same game Howard University's Julie Murphy led the Bisonettes with 12 points. In Chevy Chase's game, Winsome Davidson led the Bisonettes with 11 points.

The Bisonettes snapped their losing streak by defeating Gallaudet 52-17. The leading scorer for the Bisonettes was Debra Davis with eight points, followed by Winsome Davidson and S. Wright with six points each. The following game the Bisonettes lost to William Patterson by a score of 62-51 but won their next game with Delaware State 61-47. The Bisonettes trailed in the first half of the game then came back in the last half.

According to Coach Sylvia Grooms, the most difficult teams that the Bisonettes faced were University of Maryland which ranked 10th in the nation, Montclair which ranked 14th, and Chevy Chase State which is not ranked, yet has played in the regionals for the last four years.

"We have committed a lot of physical and mental errors," Grooms said. "Offensively we have four or five girls that have the ability to hit double figures in each game if they are motivated enough to do so," says Grooms.

mostly, turnovers, passing three second violations, and fouls. Our defense as well as offense needs improvement in these areas," says Grooms.

"There's always a problem on the team arising from disposition among some of the players who think they are not playing as much as they should," says Grooms. "This problem can be solved when the players capable of leading the team take charge. Julie Murphy, Charlene Marks, and Francine Wright all possess this leadership ability."

"Since basketball is becoming more of a contact sport there seems to be more aggressiveness."

The Howard University Bisonettes will take on Morgan State University in Burr Gymnasium on January 14.

"We have a good chance to have a good season. The rest of our season I am really looking forward to winning."

## Williams Passes Grambling Over Temple in Tokyo

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Grambling quarterback Douglas Williams, who made a strong but abortive attempt to become the first player from a Black college to win the Heisman Trophy, ended his record-shattering college career in style last month as he led the Tigers to a 35-32 win over Temple in Tokyo, Japan.

Williams threw four touchdown passes to bring his season total to 38. The Korakuen Stadium crowd thrilled to the offensive fireworks the two teams displayed in a game dubbed the Mirage Bowl.

The 6-4, 215-pound Williams, who was the first Black ever named Associated Press All-America quarterback, fired three of his touchdown passes in the first half as Grambling built an early lead. Just two minutes into the game, Williams found fellow All-America (second team) Mike Moore in the end zone for a 28-yard scoring strike. After a Temple touch made the score 7-6, Williams threw two more touchdowns to give Grambling a 21-6 lead.

Grambling never trailed in the game even though Temple always managed to rally and keep the game close when the Tigers seemed on the verge of blowing them off the field.

The victory enabled the Tigers to avenge a 31-30 upset loss at the hands of the Owls last season and it was their second victory in games played outside of the United States. Last season, the Tigers routed the Morgan State Bears 42-16 in the same stadium in Tokyo.

Williams, a phenomenon since coming to Grambling four years ago, just began attracting major media attention this year as he prepared to re-write the NCAA passing record book. He opened the season in New York City against Morgan State and led his team to an easy victory in the Whitney Young Classic. He was also the subject of an article in the leading national sports magazine, as well as, a network television sports anthology segment.

Still Williams, who played for a school that has produced more professional athletes than any other in the nation over the last 30 years, had only an outside chance at



Doug Williams

winning the Heisman Trophy.

The Heisman is supposed to be symbolic of the best college football player in the country and is the game's most prestigious award. More often than not the coveted award goes to the most publicized player on the most publicized team. Williams did not just have one major rival in the Heisman sweepstakes but three and all three had a distinct advantage over him. They played for Texas, Oklahoma State and Notre Dame.

Earl Campbell, winner of the trophy, Terry Miller, and Ken Macafee not only had big name schools behind them but they all played on national television. Williams, at best, only received regional coverage and ultimately it

was too much for him to overcome.

The Heisman judges had a chance to see the three big school stars in action but had only newspaper clips on which to base their evaluation of Williams. Consequently, Williams finished only fourth in the balloting.

Still even that has to be regarded as a major step forward for Black college football. Until recently Black college stars were not even considered for this or any other major honors. While Williams did not win the Heisman Trophy he did make people stop and take notice and he may have paved the way for some other Black college superstar of the future.

## AAUW Delegates Vote Full Scholarships for Women

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Women's athletics has been trying to achieve parity with its male counterpart since Title 9 regulations were formulated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the early 1970s. This week women's athletics received a double boost when the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women voted to restore full scholarships for women athletes and a federal court judge dismissed the NCAA suit against the Title 9 regulations.

The controversial regulations give the HEW the authority to cut off federal funds to any college or university that is guilty of sex discrimination in any federally funded program.

The AAUW, which is holding its annual convention in Atlanta this week, decided to restore the full scholarship (tuition, fees, room and board) to women athletes. The organization reversed its ruling of last year which would have limited the scholarship to tuition and fees only starting August 1978.

The women's group asked the NCAA to put similar restrictions on male athletes to ease the burden on intercollegiate athletics but the NCAA would not even consider it. Many members at the convention felt that it was necessary to restore the full

scholarships to avoid suits being filed by women athletes charging that the AAUW discriminated against them.

Meanwhile, a federal judge in Kansas City ruled that the NCAA did not have legal standing in its case against HEW which sought to invalidate government regulations (Title 9) prohibiting sex discrimination in intercollegiate athletics. The judge ruled that since the NCAA claimed that none of its members received support for intercollegiate athletics the HEW rules did not apply to the association.

Judge Earl E. Connor ruled that the regulations apply only to the recipients of federal funds and since they did not impose requirements on the NCAA, it necessarily follows that the NCAA cannot be injured by the regulations and thus lacks legal ground for the suit.

In its suit, the NCAA charged that the government was illegally interfering in collegiate athletics with its regulations.

Women athletes won another victory at the AAUW meeting as well. The convention delegates voted to allow athletic departments to fund special academic tutoring for women athletes. Supporters of this regulation change argued that male athletes were eligible for this service and the average athlete was unable to take advantage of regular tutoring services be-

cause of the conflicts with practice and game times.

Female competitors would also be allowed to keep their athletic scholarships if illness prevented them from competing for a full season.

Proposals to allow schools to pay for scouting trips and coaches to talk to student athletes during these trips were turned down by the delegates because of an alleged fear of widespread recruiting scandals. The more conservative representatives of the 430 colleges with delegates were instrumental in blocking the move.

### Black Athlete

Series Starts

Next Week

### Women's Basketball Schedule

Jan. 14-Morgan State	7:00
Jan. 16-at Pittsburgh	5:00
Jan. 21-at Delaware	6:00
Jan. 26-Georgetown	5:45
Jan. 31-UMES	5:45



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## Grapplers in for Long Season

By L. M. Livingston  
Hilltop Staffwriter

With only three wrestlers returning from last year's 6-11 team, the Bison have struggled to a 1-7 record so far this season. Tomorrow the team will compete in a tri-match against the University of Baltimore and the University of Pittsburgh.

James Easaw, the senior member of the wrestling team along with his brother David, are both wrestling with injuries as are most of the other team members.

In his first season as wrestling coach, Phil Cunningham has found that his job as coach can be a difficult one. "At first I started out with two wrestlers because the interest in wrestling is at a low point," said Cunningham.

Although Cunningham does have more wrestlers on his team now, the team still wrestles each match with a handicap. There are four walk-ons on the Bison squad and three have had no previous wrestling experience. The fourth, a freshman from Columbia, S.C. has had some experience in wrestling. In fact, Bruce Strouble has become one of the team leaders according to Cunningham.

"Strouble has been the most impressive wrestler because he's dedicated and he has a good attitude. Most of the other personalities and attitudes, especially the men returning, were already developed when I took over the team so I've sort of adopted them," said Cunningham.

"Herschel Tolbert probably is the man on the team with the greatest potential, he's in his second season."

Returning to the team is Kelvin Kittrell to add some light to Cunningham's season. Last semester Kittrell was out of school on a co-op program.

Of the remaining ten matches the Bison will be wrestling seven of them, at home with the season ending February 21 with the CCC area Tournament.

Team members and their weight classes are Tolbert, 134, Eric Scott, 150, David and James Easaw who wrestle 159 and 190 respectively, Strouble, 167, and Leroy Milam, 142.

In the Bison's only victory they defeated Malone College by a very close margin 27-23. However, they were shut out by both Shippenburg State and Towson State 56-0 and 51-0 respectively. George Washington being the only team that the Bison has faced spared them little embarrassment defeating them by a score of 48-3.



First year coach Phil Cunningham has the task of trying to build a competitive wrestling program at Howard. The squad is handicapped in every match because of its lack of depth and experience. So far this season the team has a 7-1 record.

## Bulldog Beat Rams in Gold Bowl

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The promoters called it the Gold Bowl and it proved to be a treasure for black college football fans as perennial Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference champion South Carolina State clashed with upstart Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association titlist Winston-Salem.

South Carolina State came into the game as slight favorites boasting four black college all-Americans and a tradition of winning the big games. The Rams, on the other hand, brought an 11-0 record, and top ranking in the Mutual Black Network poll plus a lot of unanswered questions to the game.

When the contest was over most of the questions about the quality of the Rams' team were answered even though they dropped a 10-7 decision to the Bulldogs.

Critics of Winston-Salem were skeptical of its 11-0 record because they didn't believe that it had really played a competitive schedule and that the Ram's jump from being a 4-6 team in 1976 to unbeaten status this season was a fluke.

But the Rams quickly proved those doubters wrong by driving down the field the first time they got their hands on the ball and taking a 7-0 lead on a one-yard plunge by Arrington Jones.

The Bulldogs did not stay down for long, however, as

Gold Bowl MVP Nate Rivers scampered 64 yards for a touchdown to tie the score. The quicksilver quarterback totaled 134 yards on the ground to lead a potent South Carolina running attack that used 77 running plays to control the ball. Unfortunately for the Bulldogs, Rivers had little success through the air and passed for only 25 yards to hamper the Bulldog offense.

Winston-Salem managed only 196 yards and 14 first downs against the stringent Bulldog defense. Randy Bolton gained 89 yards on 13 carries while Jones had 59 on 13 carries but CCAA total offense leader Kermit Blunt managed only 45 total yards and CCAA rushing champ (908 yards) saw little action because of an injury.

The two teams stayed locked in a fierce defensive

battle until late in the third period when Malcolm Montgomery booted a 25-yard field goal to give the Bulldogs a 10-7 lead. But South Carolina State did not clinch its second consecutive victory over a CIAA champion (they beat Norfolk State in 1976) until the final two minutes of the game when a Ram drive stalled.

Winston-Salem drove inside the Bulldog 25 yard line and seemed to have solved the tough South Carolina defense but that was when the Bulldogs rose to the occasion. Three unsuccessful running plays took the Rams out of field goal range and the South Carolina defenders smothered Blunt on his final passing attempt to seal the victory.

Over 14,000 fans paid to see this game, which was played in Richmond, Va. It

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University swim team won its first meet of the season last month but will face a tough Hampton Institute team tomorrow in Hampton, Va.

The swim team used nine first place finishes and three seconds to outpoint Salisbury State 53-41. Andre Todd took the 50 meter freestyle and the 100 meter butterfly, Chris Henderson won the 200 meter individual medley and Adrian White was the 100 meter freestyle winner. James Washington added victories in the 100 meter breaststroke and

the 100 meter medley while Steve Sumner won the 1 meter and the 3 meter diving competitions. In the medley relay Raul Pookang, Todd, Washington, and White came in first and Pookang was also a winner in the 100 meter backstroke.

Howard swimming coach Yohnnie Shambourger, however, is not that optimistic about the rest of the team's season because of the stronger competition and eligibility problems.

"The outlook for the rest of the year is rather gloomy for the team as far as the dual meets are concerned," he said. "I only had eight

swimmers to start with and now I am down to five because three are on probation."

"From now on I will be going without my diver, freestyler and distance swimmer and two of the five swimmers that are left are walk-ons and have not developed into powerful swimmers yet. There is no way that you can win against teams that have 20 swimmers when you only have five. Our swimmers would have to swim perfect races to even have a chance and that is impossible to do."

The first year coach added, however, that even though his swimmers realized what they

are up against they feel that there is a lot that they can accomplish this season.

"Even though we have a team when you get right down to it swimming is still an individual sport," he said. "Winning the events in the dual meets don't mean that much to them because what they are gearing for are the national championship and trying to get down to their lifetime best times in their events. They have not gotten discouraged and sometimes they even ask for more workouts (the swim team practices twice a day) because they are gearing for the nationals."

Shambourger, who was a member of the Howard swimming team in 1974 and 1975, said that he is interested in exposing his team to the rest of the Washington community. He said that one of the problems that the team has with recruiting is that there is no feeder school in the area that sends a lot of swimmers to Howard.

"A lot of the area coaches used to not send their swimmers to us because they were displeased with the school's swimming program, but I think that I am starting to change all that."

"We used to get a lot of swimmers from this school in Detroit but all of them would flunk out in one year because they couldn't handle the course work here. I think I may have found a couple of good ones in Woodson and Cardozo."

Another problem that Shambourger said he has in trying to build a strong swimming team are facilities. He said that the pace clock, which had been out of order since when he was competing had just been repaired recently and occasionally the water temperature is too high.

"I have my swimmers do 8,000 yards in practice and a lot of times the water is really hot when it should be cold," he said. "If you have a swimmer doing laps and the water is too hot he will get exhausted quicker. We have also had a problem with the water being cloudy sometimes but overall the maintenance workers are doing a real good job keeping the pool functional."

## Track Team in CYO

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University track team will participate in its first competition of the new year when it invades the CYO Classic at the University of Maryland in College Park. The team boasts a star-studded mile-relay squad that

is considered to be one of the finest in the nation this season.

Head track coach William Moultrie will be expecting superior performances by all-American Reggie Sojourner, Richard Massey, Zach Jones, and Michael Archie this season as they aim to shave a few seconds off their record-setting times of last year. Massey and Sojourner are this year's co-captains and are two of the nation's best quarter-milers.

Jones, who ran on the Howard "B" team last season will be called up to replace all-American Gosnell White who graduated last season and ran the first leg on the mile relay. But the team that qualified for the NCAA indoor championships last year is not likely to suffer with Jones filling that slot.

Both Massey and Sojourner took time off from track earlier in the school year to play for the varsity football team and are now primed for the track season.

"Playing football helped Sojourner and Massey," Moultrie said. "It gave them a break from track and running and now they're fresh."

In the team's opening meet of the season in early December, the members proved that they were ready. The team came into the

Lynchburg Invitational track meet as the favorites and ran away with its first victory of the season.

Jones, Sojourner, Massey and Archie clocked a time of 3:21.6 to elipse the record that they set in the meet last year by more than three full seconds. Norfolk State finished second just ahead of the Howard "B" team. Freshman Andre Davis of Philadelphia led the "B" team as it posted a 3:29 time.

The Bison also received strong performances from senior Michael Elam who finished fourth in the 1,000 yard run at 2:21.6 and freshman Kevin Pearson of Chicago who ran well in the 600-yard run.

"We're ahead of last year's pace," said Moultrie.

The team is looking to better the 3:12.3 mark that it ran last season at the University of Delaware, which stood as the best time, the country for several weeks.

Women's track coach Ron Woods has reason to be as optimistic about the coming season as does Moultrie since he has several veterans returning from last year's team. Sherry James will captain the women's team, again. She finished first last season in the 440 and 200 meter races at East Carolina and was named the outstanding female performer.

## Massey Leads Striders

By Audrey R. Lawyer  
Hilltop Staffwriter

When it comes to versatility, Richard Massey is one of the more gifted athletes on Howard's campus. The 6-3, 190 pound is not only one of the nation's top quarter mile runners but he also plays football and sings.

He managed to make two interceptions and had nine tackles with six assists in limited duty in the Bison secondary.

His singing is accented with the manner in which he moves his hands. This movement brought many screams from the audience in the Homecoming Talent Show earlier this year. He performs in a group called "This is It." He credits his interest to Dave Roberts who Massey calls an excellent musician.

He recently led the mile relay team to a record shattering performance at the Lynchburg Invitational. His 49.1 second split was the top time of all the quarter-milers in the event.

The tall, slender senior was born in New York City. He began running track when he was in junior high school.

"I was racing some little boys and beat them. The coach asked me to tryout for the team at school. I made the team and continued running for the love of the sport. I became better and better until I was one of the best," he says.

Massey says that he chose Howard because he had attended a private school that had 700 whites and only 20 Blacks. "I wanted to attend a Black university," he says.

He also attended DeWitt Clinton High School which has produced scores of superb athletes.

"There are certain disciplines that you learn in sports that carry over into your normal life," he says and it is the reason that he gives for continuing to run track in college.

"I think the members on the team are great people and the track team is the best team at this school," he boasts.

As far as his career goals are concerned, Massey says he hopes to get into advertising and to become a millionaire. He also says he plans to compete in the 1980 Olympics.

Dear Editor,

We the members of the Caribbean Students Association (CSA) endorse the stand taken by HUSA for a careful investigation by the Administration of those events which prevented the volleyball team from participating in the regional playoffs and the soccer team from going to the National Collegiate Association (NCAA) playoffs, even though both teams had excellent performance records for the season.

Historically, both these teams have been victims of a lackadaisical attitude on the part of the Athletic Program Office towards their welfare as students and as athletes representing the University. Their grievances (lack of uniforms and equipment, lack of scholarships, no money to

buy food, and lack of proper location for playing games) have been repeatedly expressed, yet no effort has been made, either by the Administration or the Athletic Department, to deal with these problems. It is time for the Administration to demonstrate some concern for student welfare — these problems should not be allowed to go unnoticed, they must be addressed NOW.

We support the HUSA call for: (a) an open investigation into the operation of the Athletic Program Office, (b) full compensation for any losses which the team members might suffer by their not being able to compete in the National Championships, and (c) public reprimand of those individuals responsible for this unfortunate mishap. We firmly believe that the

soccer and volleyball players should not be the ones to suffer from the incompetence of the Athletic Program Office and its Director.

We further call on all concerned students and student organizations to publicly condemn this gross display of incompetence by the Athletic Director and to answer this call for unity by pledging your support for all the teams under the athletic program, especially those teams which have been repeatedly victimized.

We in the CSA pledge to help in whatever way we can to see that this soccer/volleyball controversy is properly investigated and immediate action taken against the individuals responsible for the mishap.

Yours truly,  
The Caribbean  
Students Association

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## Williams Stars in Shrine Classic

By Steven Jones  
Hilltop Staffwriter

After ending his record-shattering Grambling career by passing the Tigers to a 35-32 victory over Temple in Tokyo, Japan, quarterback Doug Williams sought new frontiers to conquer. He found one in Palo Alto, California as the signal caller for the West squad in the East-West Shrine Classic.

The game pitted blue-chip college athletes from all across the nation and was expected to be a close contest. With Williams at the helm, however, the game turned into a rout and the West won 21-3.

Williams was named the game's most valuable player after passing for 188 yards on 14 completions in 33 attempts before a crowd of over 65,000. The former Tiger star easily lived up to the big reputation that preceded him and helped to become the

first all-America selection from a Black college.

The West extended its mastery over the East to three seasons in the 53rd renewal of the annual classic. The proceeds of the game are donated to Shrine Hospitals for crippled children.

But while this was the first game that Williams had played in for years out of Grambling uniforms, there were some familiar faces at the game to keep him company. Namely, Grambling Coach Eddie Robinson who coached the West squad and wide receiver Carlos Pennywell who caught the game's only two touchdown passes. The only other scores of the game for the West came off the toes of California placekicker Jim Breech, who booted field goals of 44, 41 and 32 yards.

Williams was the West's quarterback for most of the game although Jeff Tisdell of

Nevada-Reno called the signals for two series of downs in each half. Tisdell directed the West's final touchdown drive late in the fourth quarter as he hit on four of five passes including a 21-yard touchdown strike to Pennywell.

Robinson justified playing his quarterback more than Tisdell by saying that winning the game was the most important thing and that while the Nevada-Reno quarterback was a good player it was hard to give him any more playing time because of the way the East controlled the ball in the second half.

The Grambling mentor also theorized that the fans in the stands bought their tickets to see the more publicized players and that that was probably the reason that he played Williams more than Tisdell.

Aside from Williams, Pennywell, and Breech, Don

Ball of Houston played an important role in the West's easy victory. He equalled Pennywell's total of six receptions and gained 82 yards. Pennywell's catches went for 63 yards.

Bison and Bisonettes

Face Morgan State

at 5:30 & 8:00 pm

January 14 in

Burr Gynasium





Jamaican Prime Minister, Micheal Manley visited the United States in December discussing international economic relations with President Carter. While in this country Manley spoke at Cramton Auditorium. An analysis of Manley's address at Howard will be contained in the next issue of THE HILLTOP.

# What Is The Central Intelligence Agency?

In 1947, President Harry Truman signed the National Security Act, establishing the Central Intelligence Agency. The same legislation formed the National Security Council to oversee the activities of the CIA. In establishing the CIA, Truman disbanded the Office of Strategic Service, an intelligence agency which had been created by President Franklin Roosevelt and British collaborators after the Japanese defeated the United States at Pearl Harbor.

Under the National Security Act, the CIA was assigned five functions:

- To advise the National Security Council and the President on intelligence matters relating to National Security.
- To coordinate all foreign-intelligence activities of the United States.
- To produce and disseminate finished National Intelligence within the government.
- To serve all the components of the intelligence community.
- To perform other services as the National Security Council may direct.

According to a former head of the CIA, William Raborn, the fifth stipulation is the CIA's "charter for clandestine activities" and "it puts the CIA directly under the control of the President's National Security Council."

However, long after Truman left the Presidency he told news sources that creating the CIA was "a mistake."

"If I had known what was going to happen, I never would have done it. Now, as nearly as I can make out, those fellows in the CIA don't just report on wars and the like, they go out and make their own. They spend billions of dollars on stirring up troubles so they'll have something to report on."

In 1975, the Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities sought to determine who authorized the CIA to propose the assassinations of Fidel Castro (Cuba), Patrice Lumumba (Congo), Rafael Trujillo (Dominican Republic), Ren Schneider (Chile), and Ngo Dinh Diem (Vietnam). The committee reported that the CIA maintains no records and that its policy on functioning without an apparent chain of command to protect its

operatives, also covers up decisions and orders of the President and senior staff members.

Domestically, there is a close relationship between the CIA and the FBI. Says Raborn, "The FBI and CIA work very closely together and keep each other intimately informed on items of potential interest or concern to each other. This allows us to combat international conspiracy in the most effective possible manner."

received 1,000 written inquiries for 1,000 job openings during the 1977 fiscal year.

Luetscher recently told news sources that press publicity, whether good or bad, has stimulated many people's interest in CIA jobs. "When the congressional investigations started, we were surprised and delighted to find that the number of people applying for jobs actually increased," he said. The CIA, in recruiting, has

CIA Office of Personnel reads. The CIA needs scientists, economists, engineers, linguists, mathematicians, historians, artists, lawyers, editors, administrators, librarians, experts in communication and data processing in short, people trained in all fields of study. The brochure also lists various academic fields with corresponding area of duties. The list includes: Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Research, design

economies, Accounting, Accounting and auditing, Library Science, Reference, acquisition, cataloging, Foreign Studies, Journalism, International Relations, History, Political Science, Linguistics, Collection, evaluation research and analysis of political, historical, and social dynamics of the world, Psychology, Psychological support and research, Stenographer, typist, Clerical careers.

The CIA has nine recruiting offices throughout the United States. It advertises its job opportunities in newspapers and in the College Placement Annual.

Luetscher, who works from a CIA recruiting office in Rosslyn, Va., told news sources that much of the CIA's recruiting success can be attributed to the economic conditions in the United States.

This article is the first of a series of reports on the CIA. It is based on reports from CIA recruiting material and reports from the Christian Science Monitor, News Service and the U.S. News & World Report. The series will resume next week.

Creating the CIA was a mistake. If I had known what was going to happen, I never would have done it... those fellows in the CIA don't just report on wars, they go out and make their own."

Harry S. Truman Former U.S. President and CIA founder

Despite its history of clandestine activity, which has included the destabilization and overthrow of democratically elected governments, the CIA experiences no problem in finding new recruits.

According to CIA Deputy Director of Personnel for Recruitment and Placement Dow Luetscher, the agency

advertised itself as an Equal Opportunity Employer with an "aggressive Affirmative Action Plan. According to Luetscher, it is actively recruiting women and minorities for technical and professional as well as clerical jobs. Of those hired in 1977, 14% were from minority racial and ethnic groups.

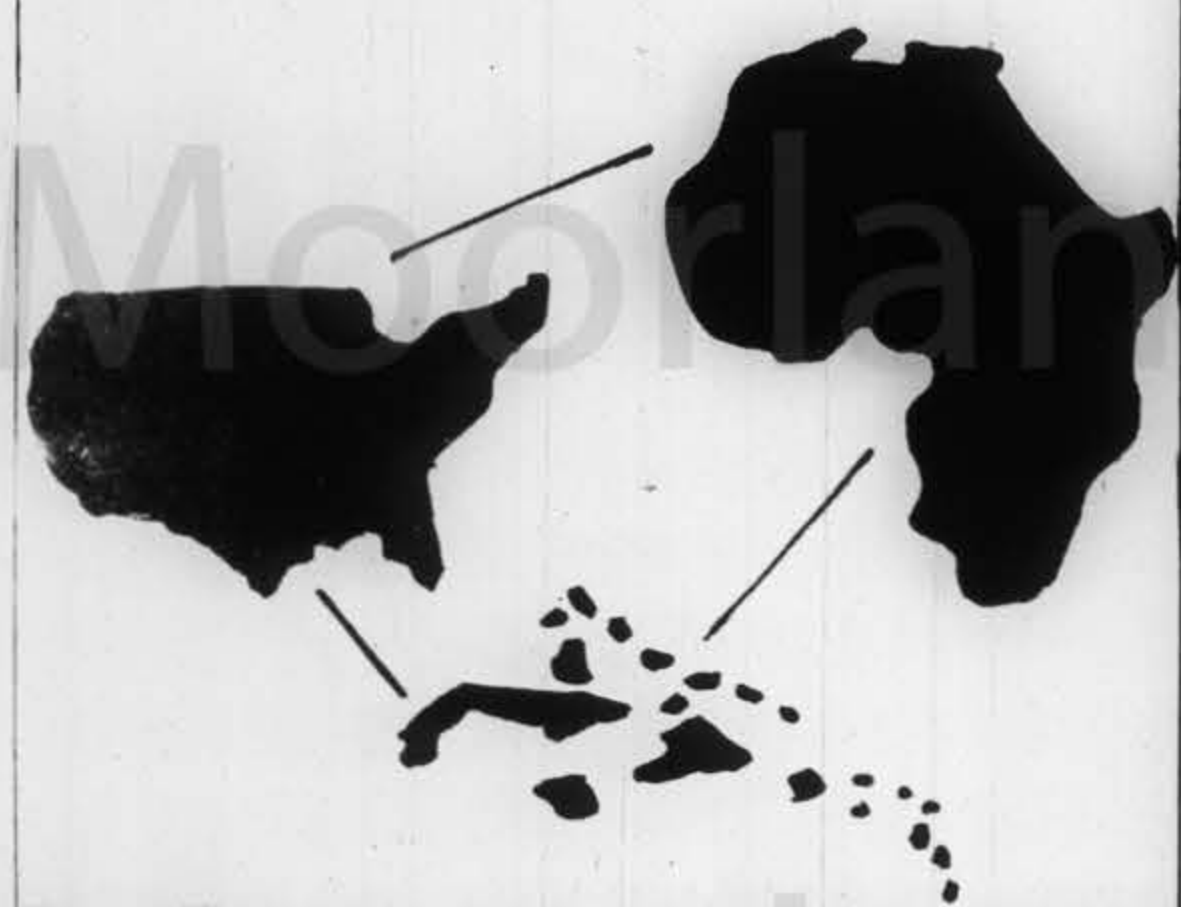
and development of technical equipment.

Mathematics, Computer Science, Scientific and technical intelligence and photography.

Geography, Cartography, Research and analysis of physical and cultural aspects of foreign areas.

Economics, Collection, research, evaluation of

## The International World



### Four Haitians Convicted in New Jersey

Four Haitian nationals were recently convicted by a Federal jury in Trenton, New Jersey of conspiring to illegally buy guns and other weapons; two of the men, Rene J. Leon of New York and Charles Smith of East Orange were also found guilty of charges of planning to transport the weapons to Haiti for use in the overthrow of the government ruled by Jean Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier.

Leon and Smith face a maximum sentence of 15 years in prison and \$20,000 fine. Raymond Piu and Arnold Salnave, both from New York City, could receive a five-year prison sentence and \$10,000 fine.

Federal prosecutor, Barry Moskowitz, contended the four men used \$3,000 to buy 20 rifles, two submachine guns and two grenade launchers. He said the group intended to employ 20 men to go to Haiti and rob \$300,000 from banks for the support of a 100-man army.

One attorney for the defense pointed out that "the CIA and the U.S. State Department were involved in previous Haitian activities." One final argument stressed that the four men were coerced into buying the weapons.

Martin Casey, a self-proclaimed CIA operative, described an armed Haitian training camp in the Everglades, where he said 20 men were being prepared to invade the Caribbean island. He said the CIA had supported the men in past revolutionary activities.

Testimony by defense witnesses proved that in fact the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms sold the defendants everything from submachine guns to grenade launchers through undercover agents posing as members of organized crime.

Lewis Meyers, the attorney for Raymond Piu, called the verdict a "gross injustice" and added, "the real culprits in this case are not the defendants but the CIA." The convicted men have been allowed to remain free on bail until returning to court for sentencing on February 21.

### Commonwealth Medical Conference

Health Ministers of the Commonwealth Countries met recently in Wellington, New Zealand to discuss new approaches to making health services accessible to the majority of their people, who live in rural areas.

The fifth triennial Commonwealth Medical Conference was attended by 36 delegations from member countries. The keynote speaker was Professor Silas Dodu of Ghana who presented the theme of Community health.

The meeting considered ways of bringing the community at large to play a more positive role in health improvement, such as creating a healthier domestic environment, ensuring clean water supplies, promoting health education in various social groups, and in spreading awareness of the benefits of improved nutrition.

The meeting reviewed four studies arranged by the Commonwealth Secretariat dealing with ways to reduce the medical brain drain, measures to improve maintenance and repair of medical equipment, bulk procurement and quality control of medical drugs, and abortion law and practice.

### Israeli Scientists Study Sickle Cell

Scientists at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel are researching a new approach to treating sickle cell anemia — a hereditary disease prevalent among Black people.

The Weizmann Institute is working on a drug that will prevent the deformation of the red blood cells that cause blockage of the blood vessels. Dr. Mariane Gorecki is leading the project, attempting to synthesize chemicals called peptides which can prevent the sickling of red blood cells when the drug is introduced into them by a special technique.



## WOMEN. YOU'RE EQUAL IN THE AIR FORCE.

Women start out on the same footing as men in Air Force ROTC. Women wear the same insignia and hold the same cadet positions in AFROTC, just as they do later on as Air Force officers.

And the same AFROTC scholarship can be yours as a woman. If you qualify, you can have your tuition, book costs and lab fees paid by the Air Force, and receive \$100 a month for other expenses. It helps free you to concentrate on your education. And that's important.

As an Air Force officer, you'll be expected to use your training and education, and be a leader managing people and complex systems. You'll be handed executive responsibility starting with your first job.

It's a great way to be equal, and a great way to serve your country. Check into the AFROTC program at your campus. Be sure to ask about AFROTC scholarships — you may be helping yourself earn an exciting new lifestyle.

Contact: Lt. Col. Richard W. White Douglass Hall, Rm. B-29 Howard University 202/636-6788

# AIR FORCE

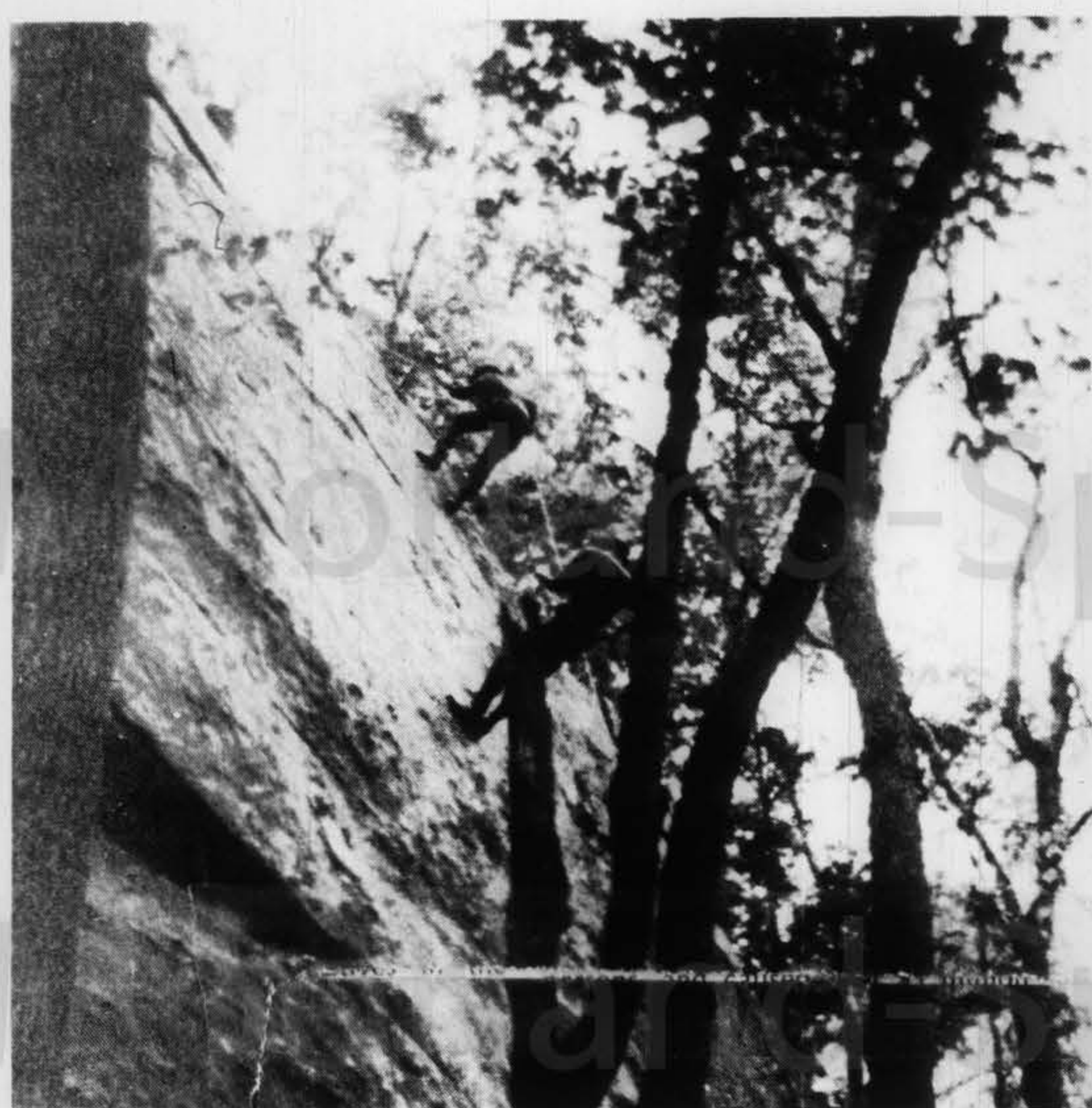
## ROTC

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with your own time



Lt. Smith, last years Corps Commander, receives his  
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**Sophomores, Juniors & Seniors**

**going to Graduate School**

## 4-Year Program

- \$7,000 National Guard or Reserve Options
- 1, 2, 3, 4 year & medical scholarship available
- Gain practical leadership and management experience.
- Rifle Team, Drill Team, Fraternal organizations, awards, Special Forces Rapelling
- All ROTC tuition & books are free
- ROTC Ball, Social Activities
- Take 18 semester hours over four years
- No commitment for the first 2 years
- Earn up to \$3000.00 your junior + senior year
- Receive your degree and commission as a 2d Lt
- Enter active duty for a minimum of 3 months and possibly more at \$12,000 a year,

**CAPTAIN STEVE CAREY**  
Enrollment Officer  
Room 20 - Douglass Hall  
Phone 636-6784  
Howard University

**LEARN WHAT IT TAKES  
TO LEAD**



# Campus Speakout

1. The Republican Party is enlisting the aid of Reverend Jesse Jackson in its campaign for the black vote. In light of Jimmy Carter's neglect of black needs after receiving overwhelming support from black voters, do you think the Republican party can be a viable alternative for Black people. If so, why?

**Marlow L. Mitchell**  
Senior  
Wash., D.C.  
Journalism

1. I do not see the Republican party as a viable alternative party. However, I see nothing wrong with Blacks joining and working within the party if in fact we continue to vote as a bloc for the most suitable candidate.

2. As with all people, we tend to emulate and mimic the personalities portrayed in the media. ESPECIALLY in TV and film. Both good and bad effects are resultant. But it seems to me that if we and those who control the media focus our concern on the images portrayed we would have little need to worry about their effect.



**Bernard P.F. Jefferson III**  
Sophomore  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Drama

1. Yes. If suddenly a change in U.S. Policy were changed to the advantage of Black people and once again taken a conservative attitude toward that view (that black man's struggle for survival).

2. We believe in what we see and learn to like what we don't know. In this method we are controlled by incompetent corporate bosses whose political view is reflected by the stations overall interpretation.



**Miray Ross**  
Junior  
Wash., D.C.  
Broadcast Management

1. Yes, economically an asset, however politically our people shouldn't be limited to just one political party. The Republican party is a substantial institution in this country and there is no reason why Blacks cannot participate to obtain economic security.

2. The American media today portrays Blacks as being ignorant, suffering, uneducated and insignificant. Until Black people have more control over what is put in the media (i.e. directors, producers, owners, etc.) the media will portray Black people exactly as they please.



**Joe Solomon**  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Fine Arts, Prof.

1. I think the republican party can be just as effective as the democratic party in meeting the political needs of Blacks. This present play however, seems to me to be mere political strategy designed to further break up and divide the power of the black vote.

2. Very negative and psychologically devastating at present.



2. What social and psychological effects do the images portrayed in the media have on Black people?



**Donna A. Minor**  
Sophomore  
Penns Grove, New Jersey  
Business Administration  
Management

1. No, I don't think the Republican party can be a viable alternative for Black people. Personally, I feel that no particular political party is really concerned over the plight of blacks in general. Since Blacks did support Carter overwhelmingly, and got nothing in return as a result, the Republican party sees an opportunity to use Blacks for their gains. Enlisting the aid of Rev. Jesse Jackson is just another political ploy.

2. For the average Black American who cannot see through the images portrayed in the media the social and psychological effects are damaging. Black have to understand that the way we are portrayed in the media, is the way whites think of us. This portrayal in turn, plants these images in the minds of Black children. Whites are better than Blacks.



**Janine P. Rouson**  
Freshman  
St. Petersburg, Florida  
Accounting

1. The Republican party can be a viable alternative for Black people if they put in a collective effort. Efforts will have to be made to make Blacks a governing part of the party. Efforts will need to be made to present sound opportunities for Blacks on the party in order for it to effectively serve a purpose.

2. Some of the social and psychological effects the media has on Blacks are the occurrence of negative self images and the portrayal that there are only a few select types of jobs available for Blacks. The effects are both short term and long term and are a hindrance in the attempts for Black achievement.



**William Leon Steele**  
Graduate Student  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
International Relations/Comp. Politics

1. No. Although there should be Black Republicans, a whole movement of Blacks to the Republican Party by Blacks is not warranted. It appears Jesse Jackson is in it for the money. What is being created is a split of the Black vote removing the power it created from the last election.

2. The effects that are left are the negative images such as the low image of the Black male, the idea that Blacks are stupid and can not think, the total tearing down of Blacks to make them feel like the lowest scum of the earth.



Speakout Photography by Paul Greene

Is there a question you'd like discussed in the Campus Speakout? Drop suggestions by the Hilltop office located at 2217 1/2th Street, next to Bethune Hall by 5 pm Friday. We urge your participation for the Hilltop is your voice.

## HILLTOP Happenings

### Zeta Phi Beta

The Ladies of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

Cordially invite all interested young ladies to their Annual Rush-Blue and White Progression on Sunday January 15, 1978 at The Zeta House 1734 New Hampshire Ave. at Three o'clock p.m.

### Zeta Phi Beta

The Ladies of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. invite all interested young ladies to an afternoon of Fun and Games Saturday, January 14, 1978, Bethune Hall Recreation room, at 3:30 p.m.

### From the Sigmas

The brothers of Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., Howard University would like to thank all those that helped us to commemorate our Founder's Day on Monday, January 9, 1978. The wreath laying ceremony Monday marked the 64th year of Sigma, which originated here on Howard's campus in 1914.

### Interested in Sigma

There will be a Squires Club meeting Wednesday, January 18, at 7:00 p.m. in the Cook Hall Lounge. All men interested in Sigma are urged to attend.

### Kappa Smoker

The most illustrious brothers of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Inc. cordially invite you to an Affair for the Contemporary Gentleman, our annual smoker at the Kappa Kastle, 1708 S Street, NW, on the afternoon of January 13, 1978 from 4 pm until

### Alpha Charity Jam

The Brothers of Alpha Phi Alpha are having a fund raising jam at Banneker Center for a needy child in the Appalachians sponsored by Children Inc. Come and support this worthy endeavor Saturday, January 14, time: 10 until Admission charged.

### Freshmen

All Freshmen in the College of Liberal Arts are asked to attend a class meeting January 18, 1978 at 7:30 p.m. in the Cook Hall Lounge. Help in planning your future.

### "DST - Up Close And Personal"

The women of Alpha Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta, Inc. cordially invite all interested sophomores and juniors to their annual Rush. This will be your opportunity to spend two enlightening and delightful afternoons with the ladies of DST.

The first event will be held Saturday, Jan. 14, 1978 from 5:00 pm at Peoples Congregational Church 4704 - 13th St. N.W. The weekend will wind up with a casual get-together Sunday, Jan. 15, 1978 from 3:5 pm in Randall Hall Lounge. SEE YOU THERE!!!

### Delta-65 Years of Service

The ladies of Alpha Chapter Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. so proudly acknowledge their 65th annual Founder's Day Celebration. We have thus set aside the weekend of January 13th as one of rededicating ourselves to the high ideals and purposes of Delta.

### Club Philadelphia

We want to wish all our old members as well as our prospective new members a happy and favorable new year. This is our fourth active semester on Howard University's campus and we are once again inviting interested persons to come to our first meeting of the new year. There will be a general meeting for all members, old and new prospective, on Friday, January 13, in Slove Hall's Lounge at 6:00 p.m. sharp. All formal business will take place. Please be prompt.

### Benefit Buffet

The Graduate Student Assembly is sponsoring a Benefit Buffet and Dance in honor of "Watoto Shule" on Saturday, January 21, 1978 at Howard University Law School, Dunbarton Campus - 2935 Upton Street, N.W. Tickets are available at G.S.A. office, room 281 Cook Hall or call 636-6651 or 52, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

### Blazing Saddles

On Friday, January 13, 1978 there will be a Movie "BLAZING SADDLES" shown in Cramton Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Admission for further details call 636-7007.

### New International Students

All new International students are cordially invited to an informal reception to meet the office staff this afternoon from 3:00 P.M. until 5:00 P.M. The reception will be held in the "Living Room" of the School of Human Ecology. Light refreshments will be served.

### MLK Poetry Reading

On Monday, January 16, 1978 HUSA will be sponsoring an evening of Inspirational Poetry at 7:00 p.m. in the Drew Hall Lounge in honor of Martin Luther King's Birthday. The evening will consist of Poetry readings, a Candle Lighting Ceremony as well as other meaningful activities.

### Christian Fellowship

The regular meeting of the Faculty Staff Christian Fellowship will be held on Thursday, 19 Jan 1978, at 1 P.M. in the lower auditorium of Rankin Chapel (Thurman Lounge).

### Writers

The Writer's Center at Glen Echo announces its early spring schedule of courses in writing and book/magazine production.

For the writer, courses include such subjects as writing poetry and fiction, diaries and journals; writing and informal essays; writing for children, drama; and beginning creative writing. In Production, courses are offered for those who wish to do their own printing, as well as for non-printers who seek to learn about the printing process. There will also be workshops in phototypesetting, the mechanics of printing, book design, calligraphy, and bookbinding, among others.

For information and a brochure describing all the courses to be offered, please call The Writer's Center any evening, afternoon, or weekend at 229-0684. Courses begin the week of January 23.

### Disco

On Sunday, January 15, 1978 HUSA will be sponsoring a GALA DISCO CELEBRATION at the Black Crystal Disco, in Crystal City, Va. It will be from 9 p.m. - 2 a.m. Free Buffet from 9 p.m. - 11 p.m. Transportation will be provided if needed, please notify the HUSA Office. ABSOLUTELY NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT THE DOOR. Call 636-7007 for further information.

### Lecture

The African Studies and Research Program is sponsoring a lecture with Dr. I. O. Ranger of Manchester, England. This lecture will be held Friday, January 13, 1978, from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. in the Little Chapel of the old School of Religion - Carnegie Hall.

He will speak on the topic "Beyond Roots of Rural Poverty" from the recent publication edited by R. Palmer and Q. N. Parsons, which gives a critique of African peasant studies.

Instructors are encouraged to bring their classes. A question and answer period will follow the lecture presentation.

### Writing Workshop

The Department of English is offering this semester a Workshop in Expository Writing. This non-credit course is open to undergraduates above the freshman level and to graduate and professional students who would like to improve their language and composition skills.

Interested students should contact Dr. Charles Walker Thomas or Ms. Sylvia Shanks in Room 218 of Locke Hall (Phone: 636-7753). Dr. Estelle W. Taylor, Chairman.

### HUSA Affair

The Howard University Student Association is sponsoring a cabaret at the Black Chrystal Restaurant and Lounge, located at 1821 Jefferson Davis Highway in Arlington, Va. on Sunday January 15, 1978. Donations can be made at room 285 of the Office of Student Life. Transportation will be provided. Be there!

### Alumni Scholarship

The Howard University Alumni Club of Southern California is offering scholarships to Howard University undergraduate students. The scholarships range from \$500-\$1000. The scholarships will be based upon need and academic achievement; preference will be given to students from the California area.

Interested students should submit an application and a transcript by January 31, 1978 for the Spring semester. Applications for the Fall semester will also be accepted but no deadline has been established at this time.

Applications should be sent to the club c/o Attorney Patricia Davenport, 1033 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, California 90019.

### School in Spain

Each year for 5 weeks of the summer, a program is offered to students in the U.S. and Canada to travel and study in Spain.

Plans are already in progress for the 14th Summer School Program in Spain 1978. Students may earn 9 quarter college credits. All persons interested should write to Dr. Doreste Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. 61201 as soon as possible. Space is very limited.

### Scholarship to Ghana

\$500 scholarships are available for study in Ghana. A representative of The Experiment in International Living, a private, non-profit international exchange organization will be on campus at 4:30 in Douglass Hall Rm 821 on Jan. 18, 1977 to talk with students and faculty interested in summer and semester abroad opportunities around the world. Gert Critchley of The Experiment's Washington Office will discuss summer homestay/travel opportunities in over 30 countries, experiential independent study semester programs in 17 countries, and Experiment group leadership opportunities.

### Foreign Students

The U.S. Immigration Service has reminded us of the requirement for all aliens residing in the United States to complete Form I-53, the Alien Address Report, during the calendar month of January, 1978. This requirement may be satisfied by filling in the Address Report Card which is available to any International student at Howard in the Howard University Postal Station, at the center of the Office of International Student Services, Room 211, Admin. or at any U.S. Post Office. There is no charge for this card. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated as failure to report is a punishable offense.

### Summer Study in Senegal

A summer study program of West African culture at the Summer University of Dakar, Senegal, has been announced by International Study Group Association (a division of EGR Travel International), 290 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. The course offered cover the civilization, history, literature and folklore of Senegal, basic aspects of Islam, French and Wolof (local Senegalese language) language courses. There will be 2 four-week sessions, one from July 2nd - July 29th, and the other from July 30th - August 26th. The faculty members are fluent in both French and English.

The cost for each summer session is \$875 plus \$20 registration fee and includes tuition, lodging, continental breakfast and dinner, and sightseeing. Air travel arrangements via Air Afrique from New York are available with a G.I. fare of \$897 plus \$3 U.S. departure tax.

A folder, describing the complete itinerary and course description is available from the International Study Group Association, 290 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

### Fellowships

The New York City Urban Fellows Program offers twenty internships in city government each year to specially selected college seniors and graduate students.

The program year runs for 39 consecutive weeks, from mid-September 1978 to mid-June 1979. Candidates must be entering their senior year next September or accepted for graduate study. The students' participation must be endorsed by the school, from which a leave of absence or deferment is arranged. It is expected that academic credit be granted. A tax-free stipend of \$4,800 is awarded.

FOR DETAILS ON APPLYING SEE YOUR FELLOWSHIP ADVISOR OR WRITE TO:

Dominick Cucinotta, Director  
New York City  
Urban Fellows Program  
250 Broadway, 11th Floor  
New York, New York  
10007

### Graduating Seniors

Concerned members of the graduating class of 1978 will be securing Hotel accommodations, at a discount price, for parents and relative planning to attend the Commencement Services on May 12. The management of the Hotel owned Harbambé House Black has agreed upon holding reservations for up to 100 rooms. The Hotel is one block from the old Hospital.

Interested? If so, call 636-6868 for more information. Deadline is January 17, 1978.

### Martin Luther King Tribute

Cramton Auditorium time 6-10 p.m. date: January 16, 1978. SPEAKERS: George Murphy-Paul Robeson Friendship Society, Lucy Murphy-singer, Damu Smith-Wilmington 10 Sweet Honey in the Rock Pico Caribbean dancers, Antarr Mberi-National Coordinator for U.S. Preparatory Comm. 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. The Fifth Frontier film "Panama Canal Struggle". Sponsored by the Undergraduate Student Assembly and the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, Washington, D.C.

### Musicians Singer and Dancers

Disney staff members will be auditioning in 13 cities around the nation for 42 talented collegiate performers to be placed in each Park for summer 1978.

Participants receive three hours of classroom or workshop experience and four to five hours of performance experience five days a week. Each accepted student will receive a scholarship to cover the classroom instruction, a grant to cover the cost of housing, and a stipend for the summer season.

In addition to singers and dancers, auditions will be held for trumpet, trombone, french horn, tuba, saxophone (including double), piano, guitar, electric bass guitar and percussion instrumentalists. The minimum age required for auditions is 18.

Auditions begin Jan. 9 and interested students should bring music to sing, dance or play to. The date for the bd C area location is Feb. 2-3, University of Maryland, College Park. No formal application is required for those interested in auditioning.

### Volunteers

English & math tutor(s) for a 10th grade student at Roosevelt High School. For more information call her mother, Mrs. Nelson at 723-8291 after 5:00 P.M., or 546-6600 before 4:00 P.M.

Interested? If so, call 636-6868 for more information. Deadline is January 17, 1978.

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### Journalism Majors

The New Republic will be hiring two or three interns this summer, probably college juniors. They will write articles and editorials like the other members of our very small staff, and share the other chores of putting out a weekly political magazine. Anyone interested in being considered should simply send us a resume and a couple of writing samples. Selection—on a highly unsentimental basis—will take place some time in April. The pay will be low, last summer it was \$125 a week. We will also be happy to consider a similar arrangement for students taking time off during the school year.

Contact: Managing Editor Michael Kinsley 1220 19th St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

### Volunteers

English & math tutor(s) for a 10th grade student at Roosevelt High School. For more information call her mother, Mrs. Nelson at 723-8291 after 5:00 P.M., or 546-6600 before 4:00 P.M.

### Engineers and Physicists

EG&G Washington Analytical Services Center, Inc. has immediate openings for Engineers with a minimum of a B.S. in M.E. or E.E.

Applicants must have basic skills in FORTRAN computer programming and a desire to expand those skills. Work areas will include scientific analysis, physical modeling and computer programming of problems in the field of orbital mechanics, spacecraft attitude dynamics, earth physics, measurement modeling, and time and coordinate systems.

EG&G Washington Analytical Services Center, Inc. also has immediate openings for Physicists with a minimum of a B.S. in Physics with related work experience or advanced studies (M.S. or Ph.D. levels are preferred).

We offer a full range of benefits. If your qualifications meet our needs, please submit resume in confidence to:

Wolf Research Group 6801 Kenilworth Ave. 2nd Floor Reception Area Riverdale Maryland 20840

### Data Technicians

EG&G Washington Analytical Services Center, Inc. has immediate openings for part-time Data Technicians who are studying toward the completion of a B.S. or higher degree in Engineering, Physics, or Applied Mathematics. Some prior exposure to computers is preferred. These positions are available in our Riverdale, Maryland office near the University of Maryland. Successful applicants will be highly motivated individuals with excellent academic records. Applications will be taken between the hours of 9 A.M. through 4 P.M. Monday through Friday (except November 24 and 25) at:

EG&G Washington Analytical Services Center, Inc. Wolf Research Group 6801 Kenilworth Avenue 2nd Floor Reception Area Riverdale Maryland 20840